

POTENTIAL WEALTH OF ISLAND FORESTS

Estimate of the Stupendous Value of Lumbering Tributary to Victoria--Forecast of Future.

A three-foot sidewalk encircling the earth at the equator could be constructed with the lumber cut in British Columbia mills last year. On it, in imagination, one can see an army of 30,000,000 men, each carrying a long hundredweight of coal and coke, removing the province's production of mineral fuel during the same period. And they would be but four feet apart along the whole distance of 25,000 miles. Not only this, enough lumber would be left to build a good two-roomed house for ten miles of the distance where the packmen, weary of their heavy burden, could recline at ease. No rain or snow need stop the procession. It could easily be protected from the elements by British Columbia shingles, all made during 1905.

Figures cannot adequately convey the immensity of the lumber production of the province as the above illustrations are used to impress upon the mind what has actually been done. It would be futile to similarly place the possibilities of the future. A record of figures will, however, be interesting. The total cut of lumber in British Columbia during 1905 was 473,713,886 lineal feet, of which 430,000,000 was cut outside the railway belt. This was an increase of 125,681,196 feet over the production of 1904, approximately 40 per cent. The rate of growth has been greatly accelerated since the beginning of the present year, and it may safely be predicted that 750,000,000 feet will be well within the mark when the totals for 1906 are figured up. Of coming years it is

millions at Nanaimo or Ladysmith nor any along the mainland littoral, a portion of the purchasing power of which must be expended in this city.

And what of the future? The available timber area in British Columbia is estimated as 182,754,560 acres. Of this Vancouver Island contains at least 8,000,000 acres. Estimating the average cut at 10,000 feet per acre and the average value on the ground at \$5 per thousand, the forests of Vancouver Island are worth, as they stand, the

Enormous Sum of \$400,000,000.

And not only this; as the areas are logged off an almost similar amount will be expended in labor and material. These figures are large enough, but when the whole province is taken into consideration they become still greater. They reach such proportions that the mind is lost in a maze of numerals.

The Dominion statistica, a conservative authority, states that in British Columbia there is an area of forest and woodland aggregating 255,544 square miles, the acreage being as given above. Of this there has only been about 2,500 square miles taken up, the balance being still vested in the crown. There are about 120 saw mills in the province with a combined daily capacity in the vicinity of 2,500,000 feet. If run at full speed all the year round they could only cut 750,000,000 feet per annum. At that rate it would take over 1,200 years working night and day to clear away the timber at this moment awaiting the attack of the woodman's axe. Incidentally, by the way, it may be stated the value of this timber on the stump is \$9,137,728,000, merely a neat egg of \$45,700 for every man, woman, and child in the province to-day. This sum might be hard to collect, but it rather underestimates the value of the forests of British Columbia.

Mention is made elsewhere in this issue of the interesting experiments made by Sir Henri Joly in the acclimatization of hard woods. He has proved they will grow and grow rapidly. If the provincial or Dominion authorities take the matter in hand there is no limit to the dimensions the lumber trade of the province can assume. But there is regarding this

Great Exhibition of Wealth the usual fly in the ointment. It can be no better described than in the words of Col. Emerson at a recent forestry congress. Speaking of Pacific coast forests he said:

"As if fearful of taking too much of the forest to the mill the timber feller via with each other to place their chopping boards higher and many a stump, burned the young trees and the hemlock seed the ground. Later the dead hemlock fell, and a few years after the first fire a second, or even a third, went over the ground and the hemlocks were no more; only tops and trunks and a desolate waste were left; then the ferns and blackberry vines, as if to hide the shame, spread over their mantle of verdure."

The application of any method of forest perpetuation adapted to eastern woods is impossible, yet most of the country where these forests grow is valuable only for a timber crop and could be reached with fire and spruce when cut, and fire kept out, at the end of 50 years could be

Harvested a Second Crop of from 50,000 to 100,000 feet an acre. The things necessary to accomplish that end appear at present almost impossible. They are, first, that all timber growing on the land be cut; second, that all timber be removed; third, that all left be burned; fourth, that the seed of the timber wanted be sown in the ashes. After this shall be done the danger of fire is so small it need not be considered.

Something should be done in this connection. Quebec has led the way, with a wise law regarding reforestation logged over lands. When the importance of the lumber industry, as outlined above, is taken into consideration the necessity for action becomes even more apparent.

The market for lumber is expanding. Through the recent prohibition of exporting logs it must assume still larger dimensions. Victoria and the Island will get their share of this great increase. Already lumbermen from the other side are invading the province. Competed to build their mills here, a large amount of money is circulated that would otherwise be spent on Puget Sound. Making it all in all the forests of fir, spruce, pine and cedar are one of the most valuable assets of British Columbia.

WILLIE HOPPE DEFEATED.
New York, May 19.—Louis Cure beat Willie Hoppe last night at the conclusion of the special 3,800 point match at 182 ball line, finishing the series with a total of 8,000 points to 5,547 for Hoppe.

MISSIONARY'S DEATH.

Dr. Labaree Died on Steamer Returning Home to Under Treatment For Cancer.

(Associated Press.)

New York, May 19.—The Presbyterian board of foreign missions learned yesterday of the death aboard the steamer Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, on Monday last, of Rev. Dr. Benjamin Labaree.

Dr. Labaree was one of the denomination's oldest missionaries, and he had done a remarkable work among some of the half civilized people of Persia. His death was caused by cancer, from which he had suffered for some time. Dr. Labaree was on his way home for treatment. The message told of his death and was received by wireless at Halifax, and came overland to New York. The ship is expected to arrive at her pier Sunday morning.

Dr. Labaree was accompanied by his second son Robert, who went out to Persia a year or two ago to take the place of his older brother, Rev. Benjamin Woods Labaree, who while on an errand of mercy was murdered by Turkish brigands in a lonely mountain pass near Urumia, Persia, two years ago.

WOMEN CLAIM RIGHT TO VOTE

DEPUTATION WAITS ON BRITISH PREMIER

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman Sympathizes With Aims of Deputation, But Advises Patience.

(Associated Press.)

London, May 19.—Reported by forty members of parliament, nearly four hundred women suffragists, representing organizations from all parts of the country, interviewed Premier Campbell-Bannerman at the foreign office to-day and presented their claims that women be allowed to vote. Only eight members of the numerous deputations were allowed to speak, and each was limited to five minutes, but in the aggregate of forty minutes the premier heard about all there was to hear in favor of female suffrage.

The immediate grant of woman's right was the unanimous demand of the speakers, some of whom presented to the premier the "minimum demands," claiming that immediate legislation bestowing on women the right to vote was necessary, and declaring that at the next session of parliament would not satisfy them. One speaker menacedly declared that the women were prepared to sacrifice their lives in behalf of their demands.

The gathering included ladies of title side by side with factory employees.

The premier said he sympathized with the object of the deputation, but asked his visitors to be patient until the government became more united in favor of the extension of the franchise to women. Personally, he believed that women were as well qualified as men, and perhaps better, to exercise the right to vote, and in his opinion the deputation had made out a conclusive and irrefutable case. Speaking for others, however, as well as himself, the premier pointed out that it was necessary to preach the virtue of patience. Only harm would result if, because of his own sympathies and convictions, he gave a pledge regarding the time and methods of achieving the object they had in view. The party or government was entirely united to this subject. He warned the women against indiscreet action, which he said, "probably would check the flowing tide, and advised them to leave the matter confidently in the hands of the growing strength of the cause."

The premier wound up his remarks by saying he believed it would not be many years before the desired change was brought about.

This reference to years met with hissing from the members of the deputation, who left the foreign office evidently greatly dissatisfied.

The arrival of the deputation at the foreign office was preceded by a street demonstration, women from various localities marching with banners flying and bands playing to the Victoria embankment, whence accompanied by an interested crowd of onlookers the women marched to the foreign office.

NEW AMBASSADOR.
Mr. Francis Received By Austrian-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, May 19.—The Austrian-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, Count Goluchowski, yesterday received the new American ambassador, Mr. Francis. The interview was most cordial, and it was settled that Mr. Francis will be received by Emperor Francis Joseph immediately after the latter's return to Vienna from Budapest. The ambassador will present both his credentials and the letters of recall of Bellamy Storer, the retiring ambassador.

ZION'S WATCH TOWER.
(Associated Press.)
Chicago, May 19.—Zion's watch tower, the first structure erected by John Alexander Dowie in the city he founded, has been torn down. The lumber is being used to repair sidewalks.

THE FINAL DRAFT OF THE STATIONS

STATIONS ASSIGNED METHODIST PARSONS

Many Changes Made in Victoria District—Rev J. P. Hicks Will Remain in City.

The final draft of stations for the B. C. conference of the Methodist church was presented at last evening's sitting of that body. The stationing committee has had a heavy task it would appear, and a large number of changes from the original draft were made. Victoria district has been very much altered by the new draft.

Victoria city will have two new faces among its clergymen as a result of the conference. Victoria West will be filled by Rev. A. E. Roberts, the secretary of the conference, who has been stationed at Haliburton street church, Nanaimo. Rev. W. E. Dunham has been given charge of the James Bay church.

Rev. R. J. McIntyre, who has been filling these stations, has been transferred to Cumberland. Rev. J. P. Hicks, who was, according to the first draft assigned to Cumberland, will remain in Victoria without a station at his own request. It is understood that he will continue to have charge of the Methodist Recorder, which, while not officially recognized as the organ of the conference, is nevertheless looked to as practically performing that duty. Mr. Hicks has acted as the editor in chief of it for some time past in conjunction with his other duties as chaplain of the forces at Esquimalt. He has made the paper a credit to himself and the church, and with more time to devote to it the Recorder should, if anything, be improved.

Nanaimo will have new ministers in both its churches. Rev. A. M. Sanford, of the Wallace street church, goes to Princess street church, Vancouver, and Rev. A. E. Roberts, as previously mentioned, comes to Victoria. Rev. John Robson, B. A., formerly of Fernie, will take charge of Wallace street church, and Rev. R. E. Laidley goes to Haliburton street church. Rev. R. Newton Powell, formerly of the Princess street church, Vancouver, will have charge of the church at Nelson.

Rev. T. H. Wright, well known here, is transferred from Duncan to Nicola lake, where an exchange is made with Rev. J. A. Wood.

The full list of stations with the ministers in charge is as follows:

I.—Victoria District.
Victoria (Metropolitan)—Geo. K. B. Adams.
George W. Dean, superannuated; Rev. J. P. Hicks left without a station at his own request.

Victoria (Centennial)—Samuel J. Thompson, president of the conference.
Victoria (Victoria West)—Arthur E. Roberts.

Victoria (James Bay)—W. E. Dunham, Wm. Sheridan, superannuated.
Victoria (Chinese Mission)—One to be sent. (S. P. K.)

Victoria Japanese Mission—One to be sent. (M.)
Nanaimo (Wallace street)—Jno. Roberts, B. A.

Nanaimo (Haliburton street)—R. B. Laidley.
Nanaimo (Chinese Mission)—One to be sent. (T. C. T.)

Saanich—J. A. Wood.
Cowichan—To be supplied. (D. A. S.)
Salt Spring Island—Thos. Keyworth, under superintendent of Wallace street.

Smith and Extension—Wm. C. Schlichter.
Cumberland—R. J. McIntyre.
Cumberland (Japanese Mission)—Ukelti Oyama, under superintendent of Cumberland.

Fred S. Okell and Charles F. Connor to attend college.
Wesley Miller, B. A., to attend college.

S. J. Thompson, chairman of district.
John Robson, financial secretary.

II.—Vancouver District.
Vancouver (Wesley Church)—Walter E. Prescott, B.A., 47 Burrard street, Charles Ladner, superannuated.
Vancouver (Princess street)—A. M. Sanford, B. A., B. D. James Turner, superannuated.

Vancouver (Mount Pleasant)—Albert E. Hetherington, B.A., B.D., Ebenzer Robinson, D.D. Jos. Hall, superannuated.

Vancouver (Sixth avenue)—James Hicks. Alfred E. Green left without a station at his own request.
Vancouver (Chinese Mission)—One to be sent.

Vancouver (Japanese Mission)—Gorp Kabura, M.A., Ph. B. Stevenson to be supplied.
Vancouver (Scandinavian)—Christian N. Halge.
South Vancouver—To be supplied.
South Vancouver—Wm. P. Ewing, Richmond—Thomas W. Hall (Eburne).

Maple Ridge—W. Gordon Tanner, B. A. (Port Hammond).
Mission City and Agassiz—James Calvert and supply.
Klondike—J. A. Symons, B. D. Robert Hughes left without a station at his own request.

Atlin—One wanted.
Howe Sound—To be supplied. (C.B.), under superintendent of Princess St. W. C. Prescott, chairman of district. A. E. Hetherington, financial secretary.

III.—Westminster District.
New Westminster (Queen's avenue)—Wm. Barracough, B. A., Wil-

ford J. Sipprell, B. A., D. D., principal of Columbia College, by permission of conference; J. H. White, D. D., local superintendent of missions; Thos. D. Pearson, John P. Bowell, superannuated.

New Westminster (West End)—Albert J. Brace.
New Westminster (Sapperton)—To be supplied.

New Westminster (Chinese mission)—One to be sent (F. D.).
Sapperton (Japanese mission)—To be supplied.

Ladner—John F. Betts.
Chilliwack—R. Forbes Stillman.
Langley—Robert Wilkinson.
Cloverdale—Chas. E. Hatzold, under superintendent of Langley.

Sumas—To be supplied. (R. B. G.).
Chasm—Thomas Green, B. A., B. D., Upper Sumas—Henry Wilson.
Members in British Columbia not elsewhere enrolled, local superintendents of missions.

Geo. H. Morden, left without a station at his own request.
E. W. Stapleford, B. A., left without a station.

J. J. Nixon, to attend college.
W. J. Sipprell, B. A., D. D., chairman of district.
W. H. Barracough, financial secretary.

IV.—Kamloops District.
Kamloops—S. Stanley Osterhout, Ph. D.
Kamloops (Chinese mission)—To be supplied.

Thompson River—One to be sent (C. S.), under superintendent of Kamloops.
Nicola—T. H. Wright (Nicola lake).
Salmon Arm—John S. Pye.

Revelstoke—Chas. H. M. Sutherland.
Trout Lake City—David W. Scott.
Golden—F. H. Carpenter.

Cariboo—To be supplied.
Abert—Alan K. Sharp.
Lillooet—To be supplied.
P. Albert McGee, left without a station at his own request.

Dr. Osterhout chairman of district.
C. H. M. Sutherland financial secretary.

V.—Okanagan District.
Enderby—Arthur N. Miller.
Vernon—John H. Wright.
White Valley—E. D. Braden.
Kelowna—Andrew Henderson.

Sumnerland and Penticton—B. Hedley.
Hedley—R. W. Hilbert, M.A.
Keremeos—To be supplied.

W. N. Wright chairman of district.
J. H. Wright financial secretary.

VI.—West Kootenay District.
Nelson—R. W. Powell.
Fernie—One wanted.

Kamloops—S. Stanley Osterhout, Ph. D.
Poplar—To be supplied.

Sandon—J. Rutherford, B.A.
New Denver—To be supplied.
Slocan City—To be supplied.

Roseland—John D. P. Knox.
Trail—Joseph W. Winslow.
Grand Forks—Edith Manuel.

Greenwood—Henry S. Hastings.
Phoenix—Chas. W. Whitaker.
Scandinavian Mission—To be supplied.

J. D. P. Knox chairman of district.
E. Manuel financial secretary.

VII.—East Kootenay District.
Cranbrook—James P. Westman.
Moose—Thomas Sewerbutts, under superintendent Cranbrook.

Pernie—W. L. Hall, B.A., B.D.
Morrissey—To be supplied.
Michel—Geo. R. B. Kinney.

Coal Creek—One to be sent (G. B. R.), under superintendent of Pernie.
Elko—To be supplied, under superintendent of Cranbrook. R. E. S. Taylor, to attend C. M. College. T. C. Colwell, A. E. Marshall and R. E. Collier, to attend Victoria College. Daniel M. Perley, at college.

Preston—To be supplied.
J. P. Westman chairman of district.
W. L. Hall financial secretary.

VIII.—Indian District.
Port Simpson—G. H. Raley.
Skidegate, Q. C. L.—Frank W. Hardy, B. A. (C. M. College).
Port Essington—Barnabas C. Freeman.

Kitlaas—Native agent (S. E.), under superintendent of chairman.
Kitzegeula—George Edgar.
Hazelton—Horace C. Winch, M. D. (C. M. College), Medical missionary.

Kishpiak—William H. Pierce.
Hartley Bay—Missionary teacher (G. R.), under superintendence of chairman.
Kitamaat—George H. Raley.

Kitlope—Native agent (T. N. A.), under superintendence of chairman.
China Hat—Native agent (G. L.), under superintendence of chairman.

Bella Coola—John C. Spencer, M. D. (C. M. College), Medical missionary.
River's Inlet—Missionary teacher (H. W. B.), under superintendence of chairman.

Cape Mudge—Missionary teacher (J. E. R.), under superintendence of chairman.
Lower Fraser—Thomas Crosby (Sardis), Native agent (Capt. J.).

Nanaimo—Missionary teacher (W. J. K.), under superintendence of chairman.
Cowichan Tribes—Charles M. Tate (Duncan's).
Victoria—Lay agent (W. H. G.), under superintendence of chairman.

VICTORIA VIM OF LOCAL RESIDENTS

Home People Investing in Real Estate Show Those on the Spot are Confident of Stability.

Victoria vim is at last being shown by investments of residents in real estate within the confines of the city. Several deals are now under way but one or two of some importance have been closed during the past week. Yesterday Alexander McDermott, the well known stevedore, purchased through B. S. Heisterman & Co., two and a half acres on Quadra street above the Vaughan place. On this he intends to build a residence and improve the property in a similar manner to Captain Clarke and others who have located in the vicinity.

The Hamilton estate, situated in the east end of the city, was sold through Pemberton & Son this week. Though the consideration was not made public it is understood to have been very moderate considering the extreme eligibility of the tract for residential purposes.

Another sale recorded was that of "Rehoboth," the handsome residence of J. C. Gladding on Craigflower road to Mrs. John A. Turner, late of Nelson, who saw the announcement of the property for sale in the Times. Her husband, J. A. Turner, formerly government agent at Nelson, recently made heavy investments in the Fairfield estate. The family will come here to reside. J. C. Gladding received a sum of about \$6,000 for his property, and the sale was negotiated by P. R. Brown, Ltd.

McLean Brothers, the well known real estate and mining operators of Vancouver, have recently invested heavily in timber lands near the city. Though they refuse to give any particulars as to the amount and extent of the purchase, one member of the firm went back to Vancouver in the middle of the week expressing himself well pleased with the result of the transaction.

Negotiations are being conducted and will probably be concluded to-day, whereby a syndicate headed by Capt. D. G. O'Brien of Tacoma, will lease, with option of purchase, the sawmill owned by the Toronto & B. C. Lumber Company at Sidney. This institution, with a daily capacity of 15,000 feet, has been idle for some time, but the growth of the lumber industry has rendered competition active for every possible vehicle for extending the output. The company holds leases for 23,244 acres of valuable timber near the mill, which is very favorably situated for overseas shipment. The resumption of this industry will mean an appreciable addition to the commerce of Victoria.

John Piercy is finishing an imposing Colonial style residence overlooking Elk lake, which has the distinction of one of the finest views in the district. It is from designs by a local architect and reflects credit on all concerned. One very gratifying feature showing the confidence of Victorians in their home is the avalanche of applications for loans that has been showered on the local manager of the B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings Company. Share-

holders have applied for amounts covering the income of the society for over three months ahead, and all are for improving business and residence property in the city. Not a dollar has been, or will be, advanced for any other than the purpose mentioned, and the large sum concerned will be applied to the upbuilding of Victoria. The high favor in which these shares are held is shown by the fact that they bear a premium of \$47 per share of the \$100 face value. This is a good criterion by which to judge the opinion of careful investors as to the stability and chance for improvement in the local real estate market.

The property adjoining the farm of Henry Brooks, at Saanich, was sold during the week for \$1,000; fifty acres, including a house. The whole tract of 10 acres, of which the portion sold was half, changed hands within a year at \$150. This shows the rapid rise in outside values, but even at the price mentioned is a good buy for the lucky purchaser.

Month by month mention has been made of the inland revenue statistics of the port of Victoria, but a comparative statement showing the large increase over last year is now published for the first time:

Imports.			
1905.	Free.	Dutiable.	Duty.
January	\$ 56,186	\$168,419	\$ 57,511 6
February	13,849	166,145	49,489 4
March	28,126	148,019	49,603 4
April	76,630	215,879	54,675 3
1906.			
January	\$108,801	\$708,494	\$255,583 4
February	45,580	416,659	\$ 92,925 9
March	21,133	214,334	62,611 8
April	13,728	297,461	81,168 9
1905.	\$29,912	\$1,688,354	\$1,216,119
1906.	66,371	5,103,717	765,800
January	55,719	9,797	65,510
February	46,757	7,271	53,829
March	35,336	15,897	51,116
April	303,998	43,692	247,691

Both these tables make good reading for Victorians. Imports, both free and dutiable, show a very marked increase, and the statement of exports is even a greater cause for congratulation. From the port of Victoria are shipped much less of other countries' productions and much more of domestic manufacture. The export of Canadian products, nearly doubled, while those of foreign countries for which the merchants of the Dominion merely act as agents, diminished by nearly two-thirds. These facts tend to make to-morrow, and every other Sunday, a proper occasion for thanksgiving.

PROF. KOCH WILL REMAIN IN AFRICA

IN ORDER TO STUDY TROPICAL DISEASES

Decides to Continue Researches in Connection With "Sleeping Sickness" Which Baffles Science.

(Associated Press.)

Berlin, May 19.—Professor Robert Koch, who returned to equatorial Africa to study tropical diseases, has written to the Berlin Medical Society saying that he has become so interested in his further researches, especially in connection with the "sleeping sickness," that he will not return to Germany for two years, and therefore he has resigned the presidency of the society.

Professor Koch, just previous to his return to equatorial Africa, lectured in Berlin on the "sleeping sickness" before Emperor William and a distinguished company. He said the malarial had been known on the west coast of Africa since the beginning of the last century, and that probably 20,000 persons had died from it, whole villages on the shores of Lake Nyansa being depopulated and the populations of sea groups of island being annihilated. The infection was spread by the sting of a certain fly. After a few days the sufferer would be attacked with fever, the glands swelling, the patient became enfeebled and eventually was seized with the "sleeping sickness" and died. The professor knew of no remedy for this disease, but hoped the infection might be ended by the extermination of the insect which propagated slowly

TROPHY FOR SAILORS.

Presented By Men of British Second Cruiser Squadron to United States Atlantic Fleet.

(Associated Press.)

New York, May 19.—The silver cup given by the men of the British second cruiser squadron, under command of Prince Louis of Battenberg, to the Englishmen of the United States Atlantic fleet, was received yesterday on board the flagship Maine by Rear-Admiral Evans, officers and crews of the Maine, and a committee of the enlisted men from each of the warships now lying in the North river. All of the vessels took part in the entertainment of the officers and men of Prince Louis squadron when it visited America last autumn. The cup is three feet in height, and is beautifully engraved. It will be made a yearly trophy, and held by the Atlantic fleet.

The following letter of acceptance was sent through Prince Louis, rear-admiral: "We, the enlisted men of the United States Atlantic fleet, gratefully acknowledge receipt of the loving cup presented by the British second cruiser squadron. This token of goodwill and friendship is deeply appreciated by the men of the United States navy."

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Suffering From an Attack of Gout—Slight Improvement in Condition.

Rome, May 19.—When Dr. Lappont visited the Pope this morning he found his patient's condition better than yesterday, though he passed a somewhat restless night as the result of his attack of gout. Owing to a slight rise in his temperature Dr. Lappont desired him to remain in bed for several days.

Denmark, with a population of only 2,500,000, sells \$40,000,000 worth of butter a year and half that amount of cheese and hams.



RUSSO

We have just received a fresh supply of this invaluable remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica and kindred complaints. Although this preparation has been on the market but a short time, its extreme effectiveness has made it very well known. Many who have been apparently hopeless sufferers for years have been completely cured after using two or three bottles.

CAMPBELL'S DRUG STORE
WE ARE PROMPT. WE ARE CAREFUL. WE USE THE BEST.

During the Summer Use a Gas Stove

It is just the thing to do away with the uncomfortable heat in the kitchen. To be shut up with a fire that takes a whole lot of time to get ready for roasting or baking is not a pleasure to anticipate. Why not save your wife all this inconvenience by buying a gas range?

Victoria Gas Co., Ltd.
35 Yates Street

Extra Bill-of-Fare for Saturday

Fresh Local Creamery Butter.....25c. per lb.
Fresh Eggs, 2 dozen for.....45c.
Island Potatoes.....90c. per sack
Freshly Picked Gooseberries, 2 lbs. for.....25c.

Windsor Grocery Company,

Opposite Post Office. Government St.

LIFE PRISONER AGAIN IN TOILS

CHARTRAND CAPTURED NEAR BROCKVILLE

Growth of Population in Winnipeg District—Death of a Toronto Pioneer—Montreal Fire.

Brockville, Ont., May 18.—Chartrand or Charlabrand, the life prisoner from the 800, who escaped from the Kingston penitentiary on the evening of May 6th, was captured about nine miles west of here. Detective Foster, of the Dominion police, since Thursday, had been continuously on the trail of the reformed murderer. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Chartrand appeared at the home of a farmer named Davidson for supper, and this he ate with the family. Mr. Davidson, from reading the occurrence in the local papers, strongly suspected that this visitor was the missing convict, and at once sent word by the hired man on horseback to Detective Foster, who was then at Yonge Mills Bridge, about two miles away. Before the detective arrived Chartrand had finished his meal and taken his leave, but on the way down the road a neighbor named Robert Eyre met the prisoner and immediately stopped him, holding him in conversation until County Constable Mallory of Malton, Ont., arrived. The two then accused Chartrand of being the escaped convict, but this he denied until Detective Foster arrived a few minutes later and identified him. Chartrand did not offer any resistance, and upon the detective's identification owned up. He was not armed, and accompanied the officers to the residence of Mallory peacefully, where he remained until the arrival of the midnight train, when he was taken back to Kingston by the constable and detective.

Pioneer Dead.
Toronto, May 18.—The death has occurred at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. B. Helling, Spencer avenue, of Charles L. Helling, one of the earliest settlers of Toronto and York. Mr. Helling was born in Tordomond, Eng., May 12th, 1816, and came to Canada in 1838 and to York (now Toronto) in 1826. He and his brothers took up land in the Don valley, near the present Taylor paper mills. He is survived by five sons and two daughters—Charles, of Morden, Man.; William, of Oak Lake, Man.; and three sons in the States—George, of Spencer avenue, and Mrs. H. K. Pinney, of Fort Pinney.

Buried Gold.
Toronto, May 18.—A Bradford dispatch says: "Men, while excavating for a cellar under Reginald Gray's house at Burton, found an iron pot at a depth

of six feet and inside it a sealed bottle which contained a document giving the location of \$2,000 in gold buried in that vicinity, during the rebellion of 1837, by a party who got no chance to exhume it thereafter. Search is being made for the treasure.

Mining Commissioner.

Toronto, May 18.—It is announced by Hon. Frank Cochrane that Samuel Price, barrister, living at St. Thomas, has been appointed mining commissioner under the act passed during the session just concluded. He will receive a salary of \$3,000 and expenses.

Entertained at Dinner.
Quebec, May 18.—The council of the board of trade and harbor commissioners and a number of prominent citizens were guests of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy to-night at a dinner on the Empress of Britain. To-morrow morning a number of members of the parliament and prominent Montrealsers are coming down to attend a dinner to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, which promises to be one of the most important affairs of the kind in the history of Quebec.

Royal Invitation.
Montreal, May 18.—The city council has unanimously adopted a resolution praying King Edward and the Queen to visit Canada. This action was taken in response to a letter by Mr. Belcourt, M. P., who moved the resolutions in parliament asking Montreal to co-operate in the matter.

Alarming Fire.
Montreal, May 18.—The eastern section of the warehouse of the A. D. Jall Petroleum & Chemical Company, comprising Cooper's ship shipping department and office, were destroyed by fire at St. Louis du Mile End, a northern suburb of the city, early this morning. At the risk of their lives the firemen saved the western section of the warehouse, which was separated from the seat of the blaze by a thick brick wall. This section contained about 1,000 barrels of inflammable petroleum, including benzene and methylated spirits. The total damage is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

Population Increasing.
Winnipeg, May 18.—It is the opinion of the aldermen that the district of Winnipeg has a population of 112,000, and it is increasing more rapidly now than at any other time in the city's history. The following are figures: Winnipeg, 38,749; Elmwood (ward 7), 6,090; Lincoln Park, 3,000; total, 105,749; St. Boniface, 6,900; total, 112,749.

Record Cargo.
Fort William, Ont., May 18.—The steamer John Sellwood, with 10,000 tons, the largest cargo of coal brought to the head of the lakes, is in port. The amount of coal handled here to date is double that at the same time of last season.

Laborers Ended.
Winnipeg, May 17.—The Presbyterian W. F. S. C. concluded its annual convention to-day, all the old delegates having been re-elected.

On Strike.
Calgary, May 18.—Stonemasons have struck for an increase to 60 and 75 cents per hour.

CHICAGO TO SEATTLE.

Great Northern Railway Will Run a Through Train.

St. Paul, May 18.—Arrangements were completed at the Great Northern general offices to-day for a through train from Chicago to Seattle. Darius Miller, vice-president of the Burlington system, and James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, had the negotiations in hand.

The train will leave Chicago every day, connecting direct with a Great Northern train at St. Paul, to make a run of 2,260 miles from Chicago to the coast, with only time to change engines at the union depot.

This means more and better Chicago-St. Paul-Seattle service for passengers, express, mail, and freight.

Officers of both roads, however, said that the deal had long been contemplated, and that it would now be carried out according to Mr. Hill's plans. The new train will probably be in operation within a few weeks.

On the eve of the announcement of the new train comes the announcement of the dismissal of 155 cooks, waiters and porters, both negroes and whites, on the Great Northern, Japanese will displace the discharged help.

RAILROAD RATES.

Bill Passed by the United States Senate.

Washington, May 18.—After seventy days of almost continuous deliberation, the senate to-day at 4:35 p. m. passed the railroad rate bill by the practically unanimous vote of 71 to 3. The bill has received more attention from the senate and from the country at large than any measure that has been before congress since the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act in 1893.

It was reported to the senate on February 26th and was made the unfinished business on March 12th. From March 12th to May 4th the bill was under general discussion without limitation on the duration of speeches, 58 of which were delivered. Many of these were prepared with great care and two of them consumed more than a day's time in delivery.

Senator La Follette, the junior senator from Wisconsin, spoke for three days and Senator Daniel of Virginia for two days. Senators Bailey, Foraker, Lodge, Raynor, Bolliver and others each spoke for one entire day. For twelve days the bill has been under consideration under a rule limiting speeches to 15 minutes each. The debate has been at all times earnest and animated, but for the most part devoid of political feeling. The past week has, however, called out some criticisms of the president and of some newspaper correspondents by Senator Bailey.

In addition to the passage of the bill, the proceedings to-day consisted in concluding the amendments to the bill. The only amendment added was one offered yesterday by Senator Teller, eliminating the words "in its judgment" for the power given to the interstate commerce commission to fix rates.

TORPEDO BOAT CAPSIZED.

Seven Men Lost Their Lives in Accident Off Port Said.

Port Said, May 18.—The British torpedo boat No. 16 capsized off this port in the night during a storm. Seven of her crew were drowned.

KAISER'S SPEECH.

Convinced He Will Be Able to Maintain Peace For Germany.

Metz, Lorraine, Germany, May 18.—Emperor William, replying to the mayor's greeting on his arrival here to-day, said: "It is certain that the industry of the town can only develop if peace is maintained, but as it pleased god to give us peace during the last year I am convinced that I shall be able to maintain peace for Germany through her defensive power, and I guarantee that the inhabitants of Lorraine may attend to their business without being disturbed."

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Thirteen Mourners Killed and Twenty Injured While Standing at Grave Side.

London, May 18.—A dispatch to a news agency from Berlin says that 13 mourners who were at a grave side during a funeral at Tescheng, Austrian Silesia, to-day were struck by lightning and killed, while twenty others were severely injured.

IMPORTING AUTOMOBILES.

Revolutionists Will Use Cars in Case of Uprising in St. Petersburg.

According to the Nasha Slava, have discovered that revolutionists have imported over a score of automobiles into St. Petersburg for use in case of an uprising. The motor cars have been transferred to individuals who will hold them until they are needed by the revolutionists.

NAVIGATION ON YUKON.

Washington, May 18.—The post office department has been advised that navigation will open on the Yukon on or about June 6th, after which date and until the close of the season the postal service to all parts of the Yukon including Alaska, via the Yukon, will be absolutely unrestricted with respect to the classes of mail matter conveyed.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S ESCAPE.

Dublin, May 18.—Michael Davitt, who is now improving, had a most narrow escape from death as the result of a complication of blood poisoning and a mild form of lockjaw. The trouble commenced with a bad tooth.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Donations for the Past Month Acknowledged by the Manager of the Institution.

The manager of the Seamen's Institute acknowledges with thanks the receipt of reading matter, etc., during the month of April from the following: Miss M. A. Ellison, Mrs. Wm. Atkins, Mrs. R. H. McMillan, Mrs. G. E. Scott, Mrs. E. S. Rowe, Mrs. Blacklock, Mrs. P. C. Fernie, Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, Mrs. R. Maynard, Mrs. C. P. Bennett, Mrs. E. M. D. Rhind, Stockport, England; Dr. J. D. Helmcken, H. Burnett, J. C. Mackay, J. T. Dickson, E. Baynes Reed, E. F. Munster, Holywood, Co. Down, Ireland; H. H. Bailey, W. H. Maymott, S. G. Russell, Carl Loewenberg, Isaac Walsh, A. Friend, New York, U. S. A.; the Aberdeen Association (per Mr. Edgerton, Duncan, B. C.), the Navy League (Victoria-Edinburgh branch, B. C.), and the Times and Colonist daily papers.

Cash donations and monthly subscriptions were received in aid of the institute during the past month from the following, and are also gratefully acknowledged: Donations—H. B. Mackenzie, G. A. Kirk, Wilson Bros., R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., C. Loewenberg, P. R. Durham & Brodie, Capt. C. E. Clarke, Stephen Jones; monthly subscriptions—Wm. E. Laird (shipping master), Rev. C. E. Cooper, Mrs. M. E. McTavish, Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, E. J. Evers, Miss Spurdell, the Bishop of Columbia, Mrs. Wm. Atkins and the George Carter Co., Ltd.; G. T. Fox, a new pair of scissors, and Isaac Walsh free expressage of box of reading matter.

During the month parcels of literature were supplied to the crews of the British barque Bermuda, the steamship Tees, and the steamship Venture.

ARE YOU OFTEN BILIOUS?

READ THIS AND LEARN HOW TO PREVENT ATTACKS.

Biliousness is merely a term applied to a condition that exists when the body is over-loaded with bile.

The complexion turns yellow, eyes look dull, pimples itching and eczema break out, headaches are ever present.

Biliousness has two great causes—constipation and defective liver action. When Dr. Hamilton's Pills are taken they not only correct the bowels, but act directly on the liver, regulating its bile secretion.

Unlike ordinary medicines which purge and give but temporary relief, Dr. Hamilton's Pills remove the conditions which cause biliousness; thus permanent cures are effected.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills do cure biliousness and liver ills under all circumstances.

We prove this statement by producing such convincing evidence, as the statement of Mr. Fenwick Luddington, of New Harbor, N. S., who writes: "Three months ago I had no expectation of ever getting free from periodic bilious attacks. They were preceded by dizziness and dreadful headaches. If I stopped over my head would swim and a nauseous feeling creep into my stomach."

"Dr. Hamilton's Pills fixed up my liver, drove all the bile out of my blood and made me a well man in a few months. To-day I enjoy a good appetite, excellent digestion and the best of health. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day. Sold by all dealers, 25c. per box or five boxes for \$1. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A. and Kingston, Ont.

PRELIMINARY HEARING

Of Charges Against Men Who Are Accused of Train Robbery.

Kamloops, May 17.—The preliminary hearing of the charges against the three alleged train robbers, Edwards, Dunn and Colquhoun, began yesterday morning. Mayor Gordon, P. M. presided, Attorney-General Fulton conducting the prosecution, and A. D. McIntyre appearing for the accused. Mr. McIntyre tried to secure a remand of eight days, with the view probably of holding the case over till after the Assizes, which open at Kamloops on Monday. It was decided, however, to proceed with the hearing, and Sergeant Wilson of the Mounted Police was put upon the stand.

In the course of Sergeant Wilson's examination, it was evident that the defence intends to dispute the jurisdiction of the Northwest Mounted Police to make arrests in British Columbia.

Mr. McIntyre examined Wilson closely as to his instructions, and elicited the fact that while they were sworn to come in to British Columbia to hunt for the three men, as specials, under the provincial police, they were not sworn in after their arrival in this province.

Wilson also admitted that he had permitted Seavey, superintendent of the Thief Detective Agency at Seattle, to put the prisoner Colquhoun in the "sweat-box" in a private room, with just three men present. Wilson was reminded that Edwards and Colquhoun had asserted that Seavey had represented himself as an attorney from Kamloops, but the witness denied this, stating that Seavey told Colquhoun that he was a detective.

During the examination of Wilson the prisoners seemed quite unconcerned, and Dunn laughed continually. He laughed while being led into the court room, and appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings. The other two appeared self-possessed.

THE OPEN DOOR.


Her Word Regarding Korea and Manchuria.

Yokohama, May 18.—Jacob Schiff, the American financier, and one of the most prominent financiers in the world, arrived in Vancouver, expressed gratification with his visit. He said that he was particularly convinced that, so far as Japan was concerned, the principle of the open door in Korea and Manchuria would be scrupulously honored and that Japan would keep faith in every direction and meet every engagement, actual or moral.


The Iowa state convention of anti-tuberculosis workers, of which ex-Governor La Follette is president, met in Des Moines, Tuesday, with a representative attendance. The papers and discussions dealt with plan for increasing public knowledge on methods for the control, cure and extermination of the disease.

A Belgrade litigant is suing for \$2,000 damages, the alleged value of prospective eggs and chickens which he lost by the theft of a pair of fowls.





Paterson Shoe Co's



Shoes for the Celebrators

OUR STORES ARE FULL OF GOOD THINGS IN THE SHOE LINE. READ THIS:

LADIES' KID DUDLEY OXFORDS , large eyelet, dull tops, extension soles	\$1.95
LADIES' CHOCOLATE KID OXFORDS , Marlow last	1.60
LADIES' ALL PATENT LEATHER OXFORDS , turned soles, Cuban last, dressy	2.90
LADIES' WHITE, TAN AND GREY CANVAS GIBSON TIE OXFORDS , extra value	3.00
MEN'S VICI KID LACED BOOTS , extension soles	1.95
MEN'S BROWN CANVAS OXFORDS , tipped extension soles	1.75
GIRLS' WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS , sizes 7 to 10 1/2, 85c.; sizes 11 to 2	1.00
GIRLS' KID OXFORDS , patent tipped, Blucher cut; sizes 5 to 7 1/2, \$1.10; sizes 8 to 10 1/2	1.35
BOYS' RUNNING SHOES , sizes 11 to 13, 55c.; sizes 1 to 5	60c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR GEO. E. KEITH'S CELEBRATED "WALK OVER" SHOES

AGENTS GEO. A. SLATER'S "INVICTUS" SHOES "HAGAR" SHOES AND OTHER LEADING MAKES.

OUR **TWO STORES** OUR

Shoe Emporium | **City Shoe House**
Cor. Govt. and Johnson | 70 Government Street

WE SELL

HARDWARE

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, Ltd.

Cor. YATES & BROAD STREETS
PHONE 82 396 VICTORIA

For Lumber, Sash, Doors
And All Kinds of Building Material, Go to
THE TAYLOR MILL CO., LIMITED LIABILITY,
MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.
P. O. BOX 988.

BRAY'S TALLY-HO COACH

Seeing Victoria along the famous Beach drive to Oak Bay, returning via Rockland avenue.
Daily trip, 1.30 p.m. Seats reserved at any hotel or by direct phone, 182.

Special This Week

TO LET—Desirable 8 room house, on car line, FURNISHED, Piano, etc., \$30 per month to good people.

We've a few special bargains in speculative acreage which are undoubtedly money makers.

We've a few "Gems" in city homes. Come in and talk them over.

H. H. JONES & CO.

Real Estate, Mines, Timber, Finance and Insurance.
Suite of Offices, B-2 Promis Block, 46 Government St. Phone 145 or 150A.

BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST CO., Limited.

Offices: Cor. Broad & View Sts. VICTORIA, B. C.

STOCKS, BONDS, FINANCE INSURANCE, ESTATES MANAGED, MONEY TO LOAN.

Correspondence Solicited.

HAROLD M. DALY

MANAGER

Wood Wood Wood

We have the largest supply of Good Dry Wood in the City. Fine Cut Wood a specialty. Try us and be convinced.

Burt's Wood Yard

Telephone 125 51 Pandora.

WING ON

Pioneer Grocer and Provision Dealer.
Intelligence Bureau
All Kinds Chinese Help Furnished
Phone 21122 24 Cormorant Street Victoria B. C.

J. E. PAINTER

GENERAL TEAMSTER.
WOOD AND COAL AT Current Rates. Wood cut any required length by electric machinery. Truck and Dray work promptly attended to.
RESIDENCE, 11 PINE ST., V. W.

SHOW CASES

We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank, Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art Grilles and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.

DICKSON & HOWES,

Phone 1165 181-183 Johnson St.

SATURDAY'S BARGAIN

CANNED VEGETABLES

Early June Peas, 3 tins for.....25c.
Sugar Corn, the each.....10c.
Tomatoes, 3 tins for.....25c.

NEW POTATOES, FRESH TOMATOES, ASPARAGUS.

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

PHONE 28 JOHNSON ST.

MALT NUTRINE NATURALIZATION OF HARDWOOD TREES

100 per cent. Pure.
The Highest Priced Malt Extract Made.
Sold by All Druggists.

R. P. Rithet & Co. Ltd.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Correct

AND
Economical
Prescriptions
HALL'S
CENTRAL DRUG STORE

N. E. Corner Yates and Douglas
Victoria, B. C.

1087.

Victoria THEATRE

Four Nights, Commencing

Wednesday, May 16th
The Morris Company

In a Repertoire of Good Plays.
Wednesday and Thursday nights.
"Roanoke." Friday night and Satur-
day matinee. "A Fool's Paradise."
Saturday night. "Turned Up."
Prices, 30c, 20c, and 10c.

Victoria THEATRE

Two Nights, Commencing Monday

May 21st

THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITES.

POLLARDS LILIPUTIAN OPERA CO.

Monday—"Runaway Girl."
Tuesday—"An American Millionaire."
Prices, 25c, 30c, 50c. Box office opens
10 a. m. Friday, May 18th. Mail orders,
accompanied by cheque, will receive their
usual attention.

Grand Theatre

Daily Matinees, 3 p. m.
Daily, 7.30 to 10.30.

Entire Lower Floor, 2c.; Balcony, 10c.

Matinees, 10c. all over.

ROBT. JAMIESON, Manager

Week of May 21st.

LOVE BROTHERS.

THE BROADWAY TRIO.

CLIFFORD AND ORTH.

MISS MARIE WOOD.

FREDERIC ROBERTS.

NEW MOVING PICTURES.

BASEBALL

Victoria Fernwoods

VS.

Anacortes

OAK BAY PARK

SATURDAY, MAY 19.

AT 5 P. M.

A. O. U. W. HALL

Prof. W. G. Alexander

Friday—Laws of Health. Silver collec-

Saturday—Practical Men.

Collection. 7.30 p. m. or 7.45 p. m.

Monday—How to Read Character From

Handshake. Walk, Eyes, Nose, Mouth

and Chin. Admission 10c. and 25c.

Tuesday—Last Lecture. Collection.

Private consultations daily from 10 a.

m. at King Edward Hotel.

LADIES WHO CREATE DUST.

In his address on "Dust," before

the National Health Society, London, Sir

Dyce Duckworth said that some 100

tons of meteoric dust falls on the earth

every day, perhaps the dust of other

worlds.

Well-dressed women are greatly to

be blamed said the lecturer, for their

stagnant air, which is the cause of

their ailments by trailing

their skirts and petticoats in the streets

and sweeping up the dust. They fur-

nish an aggravating spectacle to all

right-minded persons.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY AT ALL CHURCHES TO-MORROW

Collections to Be Devoted to Establishment of Maternity Ward at Jubilee Hospital.

To-morrow will be hospital Sunday.

For the first time in this city a day

has been set apart when the collections

will be devoted to assisting the sick.

The object to which it is intended to

apply these donations is the new mater-

nity building proposed as an ad-

junction to the Provincial Royal Jubilee

hospital, the fund for which was estab-

lished as a fitting memorial to the memory

of the late Queen Victoria. The fund

has already reached the sum of \$1,111,

and, no doubt, will be greatly aug-

mented by to-morrow's contribution.

An additional amount of \$7,000 is, how-

ever, required to erect the building, an

appeal for which is now being circu-

lated by a representative committee

from the Local Council of Women, the

Woman's Auxiliary Society, and the

Daughters of the Empire. In part the

circular reads as follows:

"Whereas the Provincial Royal Jubilee

hospital of Victoria, B. C., opened

in the year 1899, in memory of the

first jubilee of our late beloved Queen,

and dedicated to her honor is still in-

complete, and that the special addi-

tion of a maternity building in con-

nection with that institution is most

urgently needed, it was decided by a

large and representative committee of

the hospital and societies to make a

very special and widespread appeal on

this behalf; not alone in the immediate

vicinity of Victoria, but in the provin-

ce and districts, and also individ-

ually, to those benevolent and public-

spirited men and women, who are ever

ready to extend timely assistance

whenever such aid is shown to be rea-

sonable in its demands, and beneficial

in its results.

"In this particular, the fund before

mentioned was opened at the death of

Queen Victoria, it being thought most

suitable to consecrate all offerings

made for the maternity building to the

memory of her, who was not only

Queen, but, so essentially, mother of

her people.

"This fund, at the head of which

stands the name of the late wife of our

beloved Governor, Lady Joly de La-

biere, amounts at present to the sum

of \$1,111; a further sum of not less than

\$7,000 will be necessary before com-

pletion, exclusive of furnishings.

"The practical need, and profitable

assistance, to the hospital of such an

addition is vouched for, 1st, by con-

stant and far-reaching applications for

such accommodation; 2nd, as a means

of rendering complete the otherwise

excellent and thorough training re-

ceived by the nurses; 3rd, as a means

of sustaining and increasing the ben-

efit of the hospital to the community at

large.

"There is ample assurance that such

a ward would be self-sustaining, and

that there would be no further appeal

necessary for its support after erec-

tion. Such wards are known to main-

tain themselves wherever satisfactor-

ily started, and are the greatest boon

to many women who need rest and re-

moval from the domestic cares inci-

dent to colonial life, at such periods.

"Will you help by contributing to-

wards their share?"

As the well-known energy of the

Ladies has, up to the present, been

uniformly successful it is safe to pre-

dict a similar outcome to the new ef-

fort. The object is a particularly

worthy one and all able should send

along contributions at once. He who

gives quickly gives twice.

BRIDE-KILLED BY LEOPARD.

A young tamer named Martha Lahrie

was killed by a leopard in a menagerie

at Lyons recently. She had only just

married to M. Lahrie, with whom men-

agerie she had for some time travelled as

principal girl.

The animal had not been under her con-

trol very long, and was so savage that

no one but Mme. Lahrie could do any-

thing with it.

She had put it through its paces, and

was turning to leave the cage, when the

beast sprang at her, burying its claws

in her breast. Before she could be re-

leased she had been killed.

WHAT SHALL WE

FEED THE BABY?

While it is always admitted that

mother's milk is the best food for the

Success Achieved by Sir Henri Joly in Num-
erous Experiments of Great Economic
Value.

Although reaping the harvest of the

forest is one of the principal indus-

tries of British Columbia practically

no attention has, up to the present,

been given to the reforestation of

logged over lands. There have also been

no official experiments as to importing

new varieties of timber for increasing

the scope of the lumber industry, and

it remained for Sir Henri Joly to in-

stitute the first intelligent investi-

gation into this important matter. This

investigation commenced shortly after

his arrival in the province, and has

been continued unremittingly ever

since. The results have been most

striking. He has clearly demon-

strated that many hard woods can be

grown in British Columbia with the

greatest success, and not only those of

Eastern Canada, but certain varieties

from India, Japan and Australia.

A few days ago a representative of

the Times was accorded a courteous

interview with the Lieutenant-Governor

at Government House and given the op-

portunity of seeing the results obtain-

ed. The seeds were planted in the in-

ter-nursery garden and, upon attaining

sufficient growth, removed to other

parts of the grounds or distributed

among residents of the city interested

in arboriculture. Although Sir Henri

Joly is leaving the province many re-

sults of his loving care for the beau-

ties of nature will remain behind.

Practically all of the hundreds of

trees with which his experiments were

conducted have been distributed to

various friends, and in one garden a

thriving avenue of butternuts attests

the success of his labors. Interesting,

also, is the fact that the dead-end of

Indian pine, now associated with the

name of Redwood, has been found

capable of acclimatization.

The experiments of Sir Henri Joly

are, however, not only of a cultural,

but also of decided economic value.

British Columbia to-day imports prac-

tically all its hard woods, while he has

successfully raised within its borders.

If the matter is promptly taken in hand,

in the course of a few years the elm,

Beech, black walnut, ash, English oak

and several varieties of maple can be

grown in sufficient quantities to meet

the home market, while there is also

a great probability that within certain

limitations British Columbia can also

successfully reproduce the eucalyptus.

Although not mentioned in the inter-

view, the success of the experiments of

the success attained with the English oak

may well be noted. The acorns were

obtained from Sir Henri Case and

planted the following winter. Out of

fifty planted in the ground no less than

45 germinated and the growth attain-

ed has been more than ordinary.

In the course of a few years the seeds

at Government House have reached a

height of about fifteen feet, and show,

by their early foliage a decided ad-

vance in season over the native oak.

Too much emphasis cannot also be

placed on the extreme success met with

by Sir Henri with the red oak, a native

of Quebec. In addition to the discov-

ery of its two distinct seasons of

growth each year the extreme rapidity

already shown this spring should be

commented upon. The writer was with

Sir Henri when the measurements were

made, and the statement that sixteen

inches has been added in 1906 is

slightly under the mark. From a

decorative point of view, too, the red

oak needs more than passing refer-

ence. To an unscientific eye it ap-

pears that, by some unknown process

of nature, the oak and maple have

cross-fertilized. The leaves of the tree

mentioned are broader than the com-

mon oak have the fine-silken texture

and ruddy tinge of the maple, and the

wood, while possessing the

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every day (except Sunday)
by
The Times Printing & Publishing Co.
LIMITED.
JOHN NELSON,
Managing Director.
Office: 25 Broad Street
Telephone: 1000
Reportorial Rooms: 1000
Business Office: 1000

ENGLISH "PUBLIC SCHOOLS."

The people of this city have been told in dogmatic terms that there can never be a university in Victoria, and that even if "practical politics" did not preclude the establishment of such an institution, it would be a waste of money. It is not a university we need in British Columbia to round off and complete our educational system, but public schools such as they have in England. Of course there is not one person in ten thousand in British Columbia, or in any other portion of Canada, who is impressed with or convinced by any such statement. Such a proposition simply produces hilarity. But as the subject has been brought into the realm of public discussion, may we be permitted to call attention to an article which appears in the May number of the National Review on the practical value of the courses of instruction given in one of the great Public Schools of England—an article written by one who writes from the fullness of knowledge and experience? Mr. Reginald Lucas says:

"The keeper has turned poacher; Saul also is among the prophets. Mr. Arthur Benson, after several years of experience as an Eton master, has been confessing in print some startling opinions on the subject of Public School education. Mr. Benson's views are worth having. Time goes fast, and it is a quarter of a century ago that we were at Eton together; nevertheless he belongs to the younger generation, and bears no burden of venerable scruples; on the other hand, he can claim the instinct of scholarship; he has practical knowledge of the Eton system; most important of all, he is a man of the world."

"In the controversy over the merits of a classical education it is the teachers who do all the talking; it never seems to occur to anybody that those whom their labors are intended to benefit have a right to be heard. While the doctors are engaged in their consultation the suffering patient is forbidden to speak of the symptoms."

"If what I have to say should give offence to some whom my catechism bids me to approach with submission, and my inclination prompts me to regard with affection and respect, let it be pleaded in excuse that it is the system itself which is impugned, not those who are called upon to administer the system."

"To begin at the beginning, let us be clear as to the subject of education. It is to get something out; to cultivate as the soil is cultivated; to produce the best that the soil is capable of producing; that which can be produced to the best use and advantage. Education is surely running on wrong lines when its only result can be to bring forth grapes on thorns, and figs on thistles."

"Eton was a period of abounding happiness. Proficiency at cricket was a guarantee of success; it was the standard of excellence, the real business of life; and nobody encouraged me to think otherwise. Apart from an enviable position in the school, this kind of pre-eminence wins attention from the men and the women of the larger world without, who are constant visitors to the playing-fields. It naturally followed that we boys acquired a sufficiently good conceit of ourselves, and had a praiseworthy appreciation of our place amongst mankind. Of course we talked of ourselves and took it for granted that every one was interested in our affairs; so they were, perhaps, for truly there was little else in us to interest other people."

"Nobody wants a boy of eighteen to talk like a professor or pretend to precocious knowledge of life; but there is little to be admired in a void and barren mind. I often try and gauge the extent of my ignorance in those days. I knew something of the reign of Queen Anne, because one master had told us about it (for three-quarters of an hour in each week) and had succeeded in making the lessons interesting. I think that was all the history I knew. Nobody had called my attention to the story of the Stuarts, to the rebellion which brought over King William, to the Anglicizing of the House of Hanover; and being too busy with my games to make inquiries on my own account, I never learnt anything about them. I am not sure that I knew the difference between Napoleon I. and Napoleon III.; I certainly did not know the difference between the Crimean war and the Franco-German war had been fought; and as for such events as the great Reform Act or the repeal of the Corn Laws, they were less familiar than the Wars of the Roses, about which I retained some impression from school-room lessons at home."

"Of the size and shape of the world and of Great Britain's share of it; how and when that share had come into our possession; of our relations to other countries and thence to one another; of the elements of business principles or the rudiments of modern science; of English literature and modern politics; of all the things which go to make an intelligent member of society and a

capable man of the world, I knew nearly nothing. Of mathematics we had been taught as much as we needed; we could do the simple sums and calculations which are required in daily life; but we had been given no chance of learning French. An occasional hour could teach us nothing beyond a few words and the crudest forms of construction. We read the Greek Testament and were required to prepare a sheet of derivations of the verbs; but of serious and systematic study of the Bible and its history there never was a pretence. Shakespeare, which one would assume was a necessary part of every educated Englishman's equipment, was relegated to the holiday tasks to be prepared without explanation, and to end in a sterile examination without comment. English authors, from Bacon to Herbert Spencer, were of course entire strangers, and so little was our taste in fiction trained that an old Etonian was lately heard to inquire whether Charles Kingsley was not an artist; and another boy who went to Oxford to matriculate confessed that he was completely baffled by a "taste" paper which contained such desperate posers as the demand for some account of The Antiquary, with the name of its author. "It will be said that all these things a boy should learn for himself; the answer is that the ordinary boy will not. A boy's natural inclination is not to sit down and read, but to be up and doing. During the 'half' he devotes all his leisure to games and to the companionship of his friends; during the holiday he rejoices in his sense of liberty and the attractions and excitement of life. No little inducement is required to make him read; nothing but most judicious and tactful handling will accustom him to it. It is the holiday time of existence, and what mental and intellectual training he is to get must be administered in undisturbed shape as work."

"There are two obvious apologies for the classical system; the most cogent of these is the prospect of the university, where radical and practical reform is hardly to be expected. So long as a university degree is considered a valuable asset, so long must utility be made subservient to tradition. And there are of course individuals for whom the degree is fitting and even essential. The future schoolmaster must have it, because, arguing in a vicious circle, he has to prepare others to obtain it. Familiarity with dead languages is a doubtful advantage to the parish priest, but it is a proper accomplishment for a bishop. It is of course essential to any one who deems it right to pursue knowledge and erudition for their own sake; for the savant and the archaeologist. And it is necessary for the civil servant, seeing that a nice taste in Greek fables and mastery of the subtleties of Virgil are regarded as the best possible criterion of fitness to regulate the finances of the treasury, to administer a policy in the Colonial Office, or carry out the regulations of the Board of Trade. But outside the professions in which learning has an admitted place, it would not be easy to point out conspicuous marks of a classical influence on the lives of public men and men of action. If Parliament be taken as a test, it may safely be asserted that those who have recently acquitted themselves best and won the greatest measure of credit and renown are not those who can boast of distinguished university careers. After attending Parliamentary debates for twenty years I can truly assert that I cannot recollect more than one or two classical quotations or allusions, and can perceive no vestige of classical influence upon thought or speech."

"The above are the views of a practical man of affairs, of a successful politician and business man. Mr. Lucas, in the concluding portions of his article, pleads for a reformation of the great public schools in order that their graduates may become a real force in the affairs of the nation."

WHAT IT MEANS.

The people of Canada do not care a button what the opinions of Mr. James J. Hill with respect to their country may have been; they are interested in what Mr. Hill's views are; and they are especially interested in what Mr. Hill proposes to do to justify his faith in the future of the Dominion. When a man comes here, no matter where he hails from and without regard to his connections or antecedents, and purposes expending thirty millions of dollars, we shall accept his proposition as a substantial evidence of good faith. If the Great Northern Railway Company invests such a huge sum of money as thirty millions of dollars in Canada, it expects to earn interest on the money, and it cannot earn dividends unless it creates the trade and business upon which the dividends shall be earned. That seems to be a sufficiently plain proposition. We shall leave to the imagination of the public the task of estimating the value to us of the industrial activity that must follow as a result of the construction of the Great Northern Railway from the Pacific Coast to Winnipeg.

It may be contended, as it has been argued in the past, that Mr. Hill's designs are to rob us—to carry off our wealth for the enrichment of his neighbors. That plea has lost its force, if it ever had any. If the Great Northern is to be a permanent work and is to continue to earn dividends on the capi-

JUST ARRIVED!

LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

ENGLISH CUTLERY AND HOLLOWARE

Call and Get Prices.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.

Phone 1.

WHARF STREET.

COMBS

The making of combs is now a fine art. We are showing the finest line of these goods ever seen in the city, the patterns of which are rich, rare and artistic. The prices are very reasonable, and there is an infinite variety to select from. When you see them you will agree with us that there is a tone to these goods peculiar to themselves. It is a pleasure to show you these values.

C. E. Redfern

43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

tal cost of its construction and the continuous cost of its operation, it must do so because we shall receive value for every ton of our products we send out, whether the point of consumption be in the United States, in Eastern Canada, in Great Britain, or in continental Europe. As long as our wealth lies dormant or continues to be a subject of speculation because there is no means of developing it or of transporting it to the markets where it is in demand, it can be of no practical value to us. These propositions are self-evident. They are so manifest that even the most credulous of us cannot be confused by arguments based upon the old fallacy that that country is impoverished which gives forth its abundance, if such abundance be conveyed beyond its boundary lines. If such an absurd idea were received with general acceptance in Canada, we might as well abandon all hope of progress."

The C. P. R. is not only an enterprising institution; its officers comprehend the value of advertising its enterprise. The Empress of Britain, which has just made her maiden trip is not a large vessel as vessels go nowadays, neither is she one of the swiftest afloat; but she is among the largest, she is one of the most complete in her appointments, and with the advantage of the shortest route, which is of great importance, and which will be increasingly important in the future; she and her sister ships will be special factors in the Atlantic trade. The C. P. R. understands that these advantages can only be turned to the fullest account by intelligent advertising. In advertising itself the C. P. R. advertises Canada, hence it is one of the most valuable and important of Canadian institutions. Canadians appreciate its services and are ready to grant it almost anything it asks except a monopoly of the transportation business of the West, which would be good neither for it nor for the country it has served so well.

What Other People Think

MR. WALTER EXPLAINS.

To the Editor:—In one of your issues this week it is stated that I had been charged with cruelty in connection with tying sheep. Permit me to state that the charge was one of "unnecessarily tying sheep," and further, that although I was convicted of having committed a slight infraction of the law on this one occasion and a nominal fine imposed, the justices entirely dismissed the idea of cruelty in connection with the case, and they stated that the evidence had shown that, as a rule, I had been more than usually considerate in handling my sheep.

Sail Spring Island, May 18th, 1906.

MILK INSPECTION.

To the Editor:—Is it fair to the milk vendors of this city to withhold the name of the only one who adulterates his milk, thereby leading all the customers to suspect their particular milkman?

DAVIES & BUTTERY.

PROVED IN MOUNT FOREST.

Every doctor in this town tried his best to relieve Mrs. J. Withom of asthma; none succeeded. "For years," she states, "I was a dreadful sufferer; nothing gave relief. At time I found it necessary to have all the doors and windows opened to get my breath. When in despair I heard of 'Catarrhazone.' I used it and now am perfectly cured." This proves beyond doubt that any case of asthma is curable with Catarrhazone. No remedy so pleasant, none so absolutely certain to thorough cure; try "Catarrhazone" yourself; it's guaranteed.

—The Deputy Attorney-General leaves tonight for Kamloops to represent the crown at the assizes that commence there on Monday. It is probable, if the preliminary hearing has been concluded, the reputed train robbers will be prosecuted at this session.

LAST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE

IT CONCLUDED ABOUT ONE THIS MORNING

Mainland Delegates Had Little Time in Which to Reach Vancouver Steamer.

The final session of the annual conference of the Methodist church was held last night. It was after 10 o'clock before the delegates could assemble. Business had been held back all day waiting a report from the ministerial meeting and stationing committee. Unusual problems confronted these latter bodies this year, on account of special cases to be dealt with. A great many of the delegates felt that the conference found it impossible to remain for the closing meeting, notwithstanding the fact that keen interest is always taken in the work of the closing sessions, inasmuch as the final draft of stations is then read and the chairman and secretary of the districts are elected. These latter officers are most important officials in the conference during the year, and there is lively competition for these positions of authority. Several changes occurred this year. Rev. S. J. Thompson, president of the conference, becomes chairman of the Victoria district, and Rev. W. E. Pestling, the new chairman of the Vancouver district. No change was made in the New Westminster chairman, but Rev. W. H. Barraclough was made financial secretary. In Kamloops district the position of chairman, held last year by Rev. J. A. Wood, who is now appointed to Saanich, is to be filled by Rev. S. S. Osterhout. In West Kootenay, Rev. J. D. Knox continues to hold the office, while in East Kootenay, Rev. J. F. Westman, formerly of this city, is the newly-appointed official. After the election the conference special committee was appointed, composed of the chairmen of districts, the secretary of conference and five laymen.

It was about 1 o'clock when the conference closed, leaving the delegates for the Mainland little time to reach the steamer for Vancouver.

On the whole the conference was looked upon as a very eventful one, and if its many memorials to the general conference are granted it will have important effect upon the future of the Methodist church of British Columbia in several respects.

During the afternoon numerous votes of thanks were passed to the local churches for the entertainment of members of the conference, to the ladies, who had provided refreshments and several luncheons, to the choir for excellent music, and to the local press for furnishing daily reports.

Rev. S. J. Thompson has won golden opinions as a presiding officer, and enters upon his year's duties with the heartiest good wishes of all his brethren and friends.

SMALL CRAFT IN PORT.

Steamers From Traps Are In For Supplies at Clover Point.

A fleet of half a dozen small steamers lay at the wharves in the inner harbor this morning. They included the Albion, Coquitlam, Vulcan, Ranger and Coult. The last named three are employed in connection with the trap work down the Straits. They were in for supplies. During the last three days work on the traps has been going ahead rapidly. For some time previously, however, bad weather seriously interfered with operations, and at some traps work had to be suspended. When fine weather sets an effort is made to make up for lost time, and the pile drivers are kept going while daylight lasts.

It will be some weeks yet before all the traps have been planted and ready for the salmon run. The one at Clover Point will be among the first finished. It is now in an advanced stage of construction, and will be catching fish

David Spencer Ltd. WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

MEN'S FINE SHOES



PRESTON B. KEITH, SHOE CO., BROCKTON, MASS.

We have some startling eastern creations in fine footwear to show you.

Men's Patent Colt Low Button Shoe, "Die shape," Goodyear welt, medium heel, dull matt top, the latest in low shoes; \$4.50 per pair.
Men's Chocolate Kid Low Lace Shoe, welt sole, Blucher cut, "Tech" shape; \$4.50 per pair.
Men's Gun Metal Calf Low Lace Shoe, "Penway shape," welt sole, Blucher cut; \$4.50 per pair.

The Edwin C. Burt

Shoe for Women

possesses every feature which has made it standard for forty years, but the price is lower; modern methods have brought that down.

EXCLUSIVE AGENCY

Men's Patent Colt Low Lace Shoe, welt sole, "Die shape," extension sole, dull kid, very well indeed; \$5.00 per pair; Blucher cut.
Men's Patent Colt Low Lace Shoe, Blucher cut, dull kid top, large eyelets, St. Regis shape, welt sole, just it for style; \$5.50 per pair.

Our Shoes are right, no matter what they sell at. We stand behind them.

Women's Patent Colt Pumps, walking sole, welted opera toe; \$5 per pair.

Women's Patent Colt Oxford, plain opera toe, welted sole, dull matt kid top, button, military heel; \$5.00 per pair.

Women's Patent Colt Oxford, walking sole, welted, very latest cut and toe, military heel; \$5.00 per pair.

Women's Gun Metal Oxford, welted sole, a new kind of "dull" finished leather, wears like iron; \$5.00 per pair.

Women's Russian Calf Oxford, welted sole, military heel, new awing last, a dandy fitter; \$5.00 per pair.

Women's Patent Colt Oxford, upholstered with white buckskin, opera toe, Cuban heel, welted sole, well indeed; \$5.00 per pair.

Women's Patent Colt Oxford, Blucher cut, champagne kid facings, turn sole, stock tip, military heel; \$5.00 per pair.

Women's Champagne Suede and Oxford, turn sole, Louis XV., extra heels; \$6.00 per pair.

Women's White Buck Oxford, Blucher cut, Cuban heel, turn sole, opera toe; \$5.00 per pair.

Confectionery

Chocolate Pecan, 35c. per lb.
Chocolate Strawberry, 35c. per lb.
Chocolate Walnuts, 35c. per lb.
Chocolate Almonds, 35c. per lb.
Chocolate Vanilla, 35c. per lb.
Chocolate Caramels, 35c. per lb.
Chocolate Raspberry, 35c. per lb.

Women's Oxfords

YOUR FIRST STEP should be into a pair of our Cool summer Oxfords.

Women's Tan Kid Oxfords, turn sole, self tip; \$3.00 pair.

Women's White Canvas Oxfords, turn sole, stock tip, military heel; \$3.00 pair.

Women's White Canvas Oxfords, medium sole; \$2.25 pair.

Women's White Canvas Pumps, welt sole, lovely and cool; \$3.50 pair.

Women's Dongola Oxfords; \$1.50 pair.

Women's Kid Oxfords, Blucher cut, light sole; \$3.00 pair.

Women's Kid Oxfords, welt sole, patent tip, whole foxed; \$2.50 pair.

Women's Tan Suede Pumps; \$4.50 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, "Newport" last, dull kid quarters, Cuban heel; \$4.00 pair.

Dog Collars

AND

Bench Chains

A Full Stock

on Hand at

John Barnsley & Co

Clayton's Dog Soap

probably in as great number as any to the westward.

The Vulcan brought in a pile driver for repairs. The Coquitlam was on entirely different mission, she came in with a big load of hay and potatoes.

PERSONAL.

Two members of the cabinet are enjoying the usual after-season vacation. Hon. R. P. Green is visiting Kaslo, where he has large business interests, and Hon. R. J. Fulton is basking in the anti-tubercular air of Kamloops. Mrs. W. A. Lorimer and child returned from San Francisco by the Queen. They were there at the time of the earthquake, but luckily escaped trouble from the subsequent fire, as the house in which they resided was outside the zone affected. Surveyor-General McKay is in Vancouver on official business. He will return on Monday.

Woodyatt Lawn Mowers

—AND—

Bowers Rubber Garden Hose

The name of Bowers on a Hose is a guarantee of its reliability. Do not buy a cheap Hose with an unknown brand. We sell the best.

THE HICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.

22 AND 24 YATES STREET, VICTORIA B.C.
P. O. Drawer 612. Telephone 53.

You Can Insure Your Friends For \$250.00

AGAINST ACCIDENT BY SENDING THEM ONE OF OUR

Accident Insurance Post Cards

\$250.00 of Insurance, good for 60 days for 10c
Many other interesting developments in the way of POST CARDS can be secured from

T. N. HIBBEN & CO.

For Fleas On Dogs USE GERMOL

It is a good disinfectant and deodorizer.
Very effective disinfectant for sinks and drains, and for many other household uses.
25c. PER BOTTLE.

CYRUS H. BOWES,
CHEMIST
98 Government Street
Near Yates Street

STANLEY AVENUE
Modern Cottage
BRICK AND STONE
FOUNDATION.
\$1700.00
ADJOINING CORNER
LOT AT A BARGAIN.
P. R. BROWN, LD.
31 BROAD STREET.
Phone 1074. P. O. Box 428.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

SPECIAL SALES
TOILET GOODS
COMBS
BRUSHES
SKIN TONIC
PERFUMES, ETC.
B. C. DRUG STORE
Tel. 55. 27 Johnson Street.
J. TEAGUE, Proprietor.

DEAVILLE SONS & CO.
CASH GROCERS
HILLSIDE AVE. AND FIRST ST.
Call attention to their Canned
Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, Soups,
Fish, etc., ready for use and all
of the best. Also Oranges, Lemons,
Biscuits, Chocolates, Candies, etc.,
etc. Phone 24.

WAITES BROS.
Will occupy
59 Fort Street
(Premises Opposite Old Stand),
ON AND AFTER MAY 11.
WITH INCREASED FACILITIES FOR
BEST REPAIR WORK.

Beware of Imitation—Get the
genuine XXXX Bass's Burton ale at
the Clarence, Yates street.

Greatly Reduced Excursion rates to
East via Northern Pacific Ry. E. E.
Blackwood Gen'l Agt.

The funeral of George Kennedy took
place yesterday afternoon, the pall-bearers
being C. E. Redfern, W. McKean,
H. McCulloch, Jos. Carey, Arch. Chan-
eron and A. Graham. Services were
conducted at St. John's church by Rev. St.
Connell and A. J. S. Ard, the body being
interred at Ross Bay cemetery. The members of the B. C. Pioneer
Society attended in a body.

The injuries sustained by James
Ritchie in the Grand Forks smelter, re-
ported in last evening's Times, have
proved fatal. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, No.
9 Cornwall street, of this city, parents of
the unfortunate man, left for Grand
Forks via Seattle last night. The de-
ceased was a former Victorian. He was
educated in Victoria and spent most of
his life here. He went to Grand Forks
about three or four years ago and has
resided there in the employ of the smel-
ter ever since. He leaves a widow and
three small children for whom widespread
sympathy is felt.

ROYAL Baking Powder Makes Clean Bread

With Royal Baking Powder there is
no mixing with the hands, no sweat of
the brow. Perfect cleanliness, greatest
facility, sweet, clean, healthful food.

Full instructions in the "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"
book for making all kinds of bread, biscuit and cake
with Royal Baking Powder. Gratis to any address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FURNISHED COTTAGE

AND GOOD LOT
BEING GIVEN AWAY
\$700.00
FIRST ONE GETS IT.

GRANT & CONYERS
NO. 2 VIEW STREET.

The choir of St. John's church will
sing at evensong Sunday one of the latest
musical compositions of G. Jennings
Burnett, the organist, entitled, "Eye
hath not seen nor ear heard the things
which God hath prepared for them that
love Him." The anthem contains a bass
solo to the words, "But God hath re-
vealed them unto us by His spirit."

The horses attached to a heavy truck
belonging to J. Heaney made things lively
on Wednesday afternoon. They broke away
from the E. & N. depot when an engine
commenced to blow off steam, and were
stopped when turning the corner at the
alley, the whiplash striking the curb
and overthrowing one of the horses.

There was a very good attendance
last night at the musical recital given
by Rubin Goldmark on the famous Wag-
nerian drama, "Parsifal." St. John's
schoolroom had been beautifully decorated
by the Ladies' Musical Club, under
whose auspices the talented lecturer vis-
ited Victoria, and many ensembles were
given at the conclusion to the lecturer.

There are many people in Victoria
who do not need money. Probably 300
have not yet applied for the dividend re-
cently declared by B. S. Helsterman,
trustee of the Green-Worlock estate,
many of them being well known in this
city. The cheques left range in value
from \$1 to \$200, and await the owners at
the trustee's office on Government street.

The latest bulletin to be issued by the
provincial bureau of information is a
"Handbook of British Columbia" that
came off the press late last night. It is
a well illustrated pamphlet of some 30
pages and contains chapters dealing with
all the principal industries and attrac-
tions of the province. Distribution will
be largely made through the office of the
Agent-General in London.

James A. Longfield, organist of St.
Andrew's Presbyterian church, went to
Duncan last Thursday for the purpose
of opening the organ which has recently
been placed in St. John's church there.
Amongst those who assisted at this re-
cital were: Miss Queenie McCoy, of Vic-
toria, and Mrs. Mellin, Mrs. Leather,
Miss Herman and Mr. Souper, of Col-
lister district. A large audience taxed
the new building to its capacity and
great satisfaction was given by the new
instrument and the programme rendered.
The organ, which is a large two manual
and pedal instrument, was purchased
from Fletcher Bros.

For the Victoria Day holiday the E.
& N. railway are putting in effect
special cheap rates to the leading resorts on
the line, as in former years, and which
will no doubt be appreciated by sports-
men and others wishing to spend a quiet
day in the woods. A double train ser-
vice is also to be operated, the usual train
in the morning leaving at 9 a. m., and re-
turning the train will be operated on the
same schedule as on Saturdays, Sundays
and Wednesdays. For the convenience of
the excursionists who will come to this
city for the celebration a special train
will leave for Nanaimo and intermediate
stations at 10 p. m. on Thursday night,
the 14th inst.

Last night Professor Alexander de-
lighted his audience at A. O. U. W. hall
with his lecture on practical men, in the
course of which he paid a great tribute
to the infinite patience, high ideals and
clear judgment of Abraham Lincoln.
To-night he will lecture on "Laws of
Health," and by request will contrast
more children on the stage. On Sunday
evening he will lecture on temperance
from the physician's standpoint, and on
Monday on how to read character by
handshake, walk, way of wearing the hat,
eyes, nose, mouth and chin. At the close
of this lecture he promises to give a
rather remarkable test. After reading
the faces of three or four selected by the
audience, they will blindfold him, and
then bring up a blindfolded man, and he
agrees to simply examining the hands to
pick out those whose faces he looked at
and describe the new faces, telling the
color of eyes and complexion. Many
wonder if he can do it.

Thos. Deaky, formerly fire chief here
and now occupying the same responsible
position at Nelson, has introduced an in-
novation in his department. The High
school boys are being trained as an aux-
iliary hose team. Great hopes are enter-
tained that their work will not only be of
material assistance in fire fighting, but
also that the training will result in mak-
ing the boys cool under difficult circum-
stances. In an address Chief Deaky re-
cently said: "Panic kills more people than
fire, and the world is learning that the
best way of saving a man stands a better
chance than the excited individual."

The Union Steamship Company's
steamer Camosun when she leaves for
Northern British Columbia ports this
evening will be well filled with passing
merchandise. Several members of the Methodist
conference who are returning to their
homes on the northern coast will leave
on the steamer. Among the names on the
forward bound passenger list are:
Mr. Colley, Mr. Fletcher, Rev. Freeman,
Rev. Brown, Rev. Raley, Rev. Spencer,
W. Bell, H. Brown, Wm. Hunter, H. D.
Pariseau, J. Plachon, John Thibeau, J.
Robulett, J. Smith, Rev. Edgar, Rev.
Reid, Miss Jackson and Miss Walker.

Corona portraits at \$4.00 per dozen
is the special for May at the Skene,
Lowe studio. You cannot afford to miss
this. Why not sit now for that long
promised and delayed portrait?

CHANCE FOR A SPORT

54 Acres fronting on ST. MARY'S LAKE
SALT SPRING ISLAND, 3 miles from
Ganges Harbor; five acres cleared, small
orchard, first class cottage, containing
six rooms, barn and outbuildings, land
all fenced. Price only \$3,000.00

Money to Loan at Current Rates.

Fire and Life Insurance.

11 TROUCE AVENUE **LEE & FRASER** VICTORIA B. C.

"I found no Poisons in Steedman's Soothing Powders"

(Evidence of Dr. Chas. J. Fagan, Secretary
Provincial Board of Health.)

The jury returned the following verdict at the adjourned in-
quest on the infant May Duval, who died in Victoria, B. C., on Jan.
7th, a Steedman's Soothing Powder being the last medicine given:

"THAT THE CHILD, MAY DUVAL, DIED FROM NATURAL
CAUSES, AND FROM THE EVIDENCE GIVEN THERE IS NOTHING
TO INDICATE THAT THE CHILD'S DEATH WAS CAUSED
BY THE USE OF STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS."

In consequence of the wide publicity given to this case and the
fact that the unduly prolonging of the inquest, has given opponents
an opportunity to impugn the composition of the GENUINE STEED-
MAN'S (two E.E.'s) SOOTHING POWDERS (Waltham, Surrey, Eng-
land), the proprietors are desirous of placing the facts before the
public.

The Public Analyst stated upon oath that he found NO POISON
IN STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, and the verdict of the
coroner's jury given above clearly exonerates Steedman's Soothing
Powders.

Sworn testimony was submitted by the manufacturer's counsel,
Mr. Rogers, as to the great care exercised to ensure perfect division
in the preparation of the powders which have been manufactured for
eighty years.

In the police court this morning a
female frequenter of the tenderloin was
fined \$5 for vagrancy.

There can be no question that next
week is celebration time. The balloon
man is on the streets already.

Steamer Venture arrived in Vancouver
at noon to-day. She will reach Victoria
this evening, and on Monday evening will
sail again for Northern British Columbia
ports.

The Arctic exploration expedition has
not yet departed. The schooner is still
at her berth at Porter's wharf in the up-
per harbor, where she will probably re-
main for another day or two.

The members of Loyal Orange lodge,
No. 1428, will meet at the A. O. U. W.
hall at 2.15 p. m. on Sunday to join with
the Sons of England in their church pa-
rade to Christ Church cathedral.

Steamers Victoria and Dulwich ar-
rived in Esquimalt yesterday to be doc-
ked for a cleaning and some slight repairs.
The Victoria came in from Seattle and
the Dulwich from San Francisco.

The fire department was called out
about noon to-day to the corner of Yates
and Government streets where there was
a roof fire. It was put out immediately,
the damage being merely nominal.

Rev. J. McCoy will preach in Knox
Presbyterian church, Victoria, on Sunday
his subject being "Deceitfulness." There
will be no evening service. A Sunday
school re-union will be held in the after-
noon at 2.30 under the leadership of John
McKenzie.

For the Victoria Day holidays a spe-
cial rate of single fare for the round
trip will be in effect from Victoria to
Vancouver, the tickets being on sale
Wednesday and Thursday next, good to
return not later than the following Sun-
day. The Princess Victoria leaves here
for Vancouver daily at 7.30 a. m., and
returning sails from Vancouver at 1 p. m.

Thos. Deaky, formerly fire chief here
and now occupying the same responsible
position at Nelson, has introduced an in-
novation in his department. The High
school boys are being trained as an aux-
iliary hose team. Great hopes are enter-
tained that their work will not only be of
material assistance in fire fighting, but
also that the training will result in mak-
ing the boys cool under difficult circum-
stances. In an address Chief Deaky re-
cently said: "Panic kills more people than
fire, and the world is learning that the
best way of saving a man stands a better
chance than the excited individual."

The Union Steamship Company's
steamer Camosun when she leaves for
Northern British Columbia ports this
evening will be well filled with passing
merchandise. Several members of the Methodist
conference who are returning to their
homes on the northern coast will leave
on the steamer. Among the names on the
forward bound passenger list are:
Mr. Colley, Mr. Fletcher, Rev. Freeman,
Rev. Brown, Rev. Raley, Rev. Spencer,
W. Bell, H. Brown, Wm. Hunter, H. D.
Pariseau, J. Plachon, John Thibeau, J.
Robulett, J. Smith, Rev. Edgar, Rev.
Reid, Miss Jackson and Miss Walker.

Corona portraits at \$4.00 per dozen
is the special for May at the Skene,
Lowe studio. You cannot afford to miss
this. Why not sit now for that long
promised and delayed portrait?

VICTORIA'S DAILY WEATHER

Friday, May 10.
Highest temperature 54
Lowest 47
Mean 50
Rain, .16 inch; sunshine, 3 hours
30 minutes.

VICTORIA WEATHER

April 1906.
Highest temperature 70
Lowest temperature 24
Mean temperature 50.87
Total precipitation for the month
0.45 inch; average amount 1.56
inches.
Bright sunshine, 196 hours 45
minutes; mean daily proportion,
0.45 (constant sunshine being 1).

The Arion Club will hold its third
concert of the fourteenth consecutive season
on Tuesday evening next, May 22nd, in
Institute hall. A programme of excep-
tional interest has been arranged, among
the items being several compositions of
Arthur Foote, given for the first time in
this city. The chief soloist will be H. P.
Hamil, of Tacoma, the well known bar-
itone, who has appeared here on several
occasions. Miss Miles will also render
several piano solos and be assisted in the
accompaniments by G. Jennings Burnett,
organist of St. John's church.

In connection with the attempt al-
luded to have been made to raise the
price offered by Pendray & Sons for
Laurel Point, Mrs. Logie's name has been
introduced. It is now stated that Mrs.
Logie was not associated with any others
whose names have been used. C. A. Har-
rison, of the Driand, says that it was on
his recommendation that Mrs. Logie
made her bid. He saw the advertisement
and considering it a good investment ad-
vised her to make a tender. Mrs. Logie
did so without success, but was not as-
sociated in her tender with any others,
and she knew nothing of their tenders.
With respect to any report that Mrs.
Logie is a foreigner, this is completely
refuted by the fact that she is a native of Glen-
garry, Ont.

Capt. B. W. Bell, chief of the north-
western division of the United States
Secret Service, has returned from Vic-
toria, where he went to make arrange-
ments for the shipping of the bodies of
the Valencia victims, buried on the
coast near the scene of the shipwreck,
to Seattle for burial. Says the Seattle
Times: "No difficulty will be found."
Capt. Bell states, in securing transpor-
tation for the bodies, although owing
to the nature of the country, it will be
a hard task to ship them aboard any
vessel from where they are now. The
Victoria people evinced every willing-
ness to assist in the work, and J. C.
Newbury, the collector of customs at
Victoria, to whom Capt. Bell was in-
troduced by A. E. Smith, the Ameri-
can consul, assured the secret service
man that the heartiest co-operation of

the Canadian government would be
given.

Eagles "At Home."—A cordial in-
vitation is extended to the public to
visit the new home of Victoria Aerle
No. 12 Fraternal Order of Eagles over
Dixie H. Ross and Barnsley's stores to-
night when a ladies' reception com-
mittee and the Eagles will be at home to
receive their guests. A splendid or-
chestra will be in attendance and light
refreshments served to ladies through-
out the evening. No cards have been
issued as it is intended to make all
ladies and gentlemen welcome.

Rev. J. P. Vichet, formerly pastor of
Calvary Baptist church here, has received
a unanimous call to the first Baptist
church at Fort Wayne, Ind. Since leav-
ing Victoria he has been giving an ad-
vanced course in theology at Chicago
University and attained a high position
as a pulpit orator. He was offered two
college professorships in the interval,
but has decided to take up active pastoral
work in preference. He will enter upon
his new duties about September 1st. Fort
Wayne is the capital of Allen county and
a city with some 40,000 population.

AT THE VICTORIAN

Lee Morris Stock Company Concludes
Engagement To-Night—Pollards
Return on Monday.

Lee Morris and his stock company
last night gave an enjoyable perfor-
mance of the well known English farce
comedy, "Turned Up." The tribu-
lations of the Medway family with its
quartette of parents black and white,
seadog and undertaker were well
brought out and the audience was in
shouts of laughter practically all the
time. Several of the orchestral selec-
tions were loudly applauded.

The company terminates its engage-
ment to-day with a matinee of "Turned
Up" and an evening performance of
Sidney Grundy's society drama, "A
Fool's Paradise."

The Pollards

The fifty clever children of the Pol-
lard Lilliputian Opera Company will
return to this city for an engagement
of two nights, and will open in the Vic-
toria theatre on Monday.

Since leaving here this company has
been touring the Western States, the
press and public in each city visited
being a unit in declaring the company
to be the best juvenile opera organized

THE COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE

Stands absolutely unrivalled
for volume and purity of tone,
simplicity of mechanism, beauty
of design and excellence of
workmanship. See our new
style B. H. with Flower Horn
and Tapering Arm. Price \$35.00.
To be had only at

Fletcher Bros
Music Store

CORSETS

CROMPTON'S
Your
Choice
For 50c

SI DOWAGER
To clear at
(For stout ladies).

D & A CORSETS
Extra long hip, with garters \$2.00
Also big range Corsets of every style to
fit all sizes.

ROBINSON'S

Cash Store, 86 Yates St.

THE ARK

The great advantage of a furnishing
house being equipped with an up-to-date
factory has been recently demonstrated
by Messrs. Weiler Bros. in securing a
\$45,000 furnishing order for the entire
equipment of a leading restaurant in a
neighboring city, the owner of which was
desirous of having the furnishings correct
in every particular in the Mission and
Antique style; he first got prices from
the East and the leading American furni-
ture centres, but as comparing them
and designs with those supplied by
Messrs. Weiler Bros. of the well known
Government street furnishing house, he
found he could get better work at lower
prices right here in British Columbia,
with the additional advantage of having
the furnishings, which were all built to
special designs, manufactured within easy
reach of his restaurant, which is intended
to be one of the features of the Pacific
Coast.

A MATTER OF EQUILIBRIUM.

Dr. Torrey, the English evangelist who
was recently conducting meetings in the
West, is a man of ready wit, which he
uses with effect when interrupted while
speaking. On one occasion in London a
blundering fellow, who was sitting next
him, and was so nervous and awkward
that he did not believe every-
thing in the Bible.
"I don't see how anybody can walk on
water," he declared. "Can you do it, Dr.
Torrey?"
The preacher looked grimly at the man
for a moment, and then answered:
"Well, I can walk on water better than
I can on rum."—Harper's Weekly.

FRENCH KID BELTS FOR LADIES

We are displaying a beautiful consignment of the latest
French Kid Belts, personally selected and purchased in
Paris. The colors are greens, fawns, delicate browns
and tans, rich dark brown, navy blue, black and red, in
broad and narrow widths; the ornamentations are in
gold and silver, from \$1 up
Also the new Elastic Art Belts, with oxidized silver de-
corations, from \$2 up

CHALLONER & MITCHELL

JEWELERS & GOLDSMITHS

47 and 49 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Special for Saturday KITCHENER SARDINES

2 tins for 25c

WATSON & JONES

FAMILY GROCERS

55 Yates Street. Telephone 448

BEST VALUE IN TEAS IN THE CITY

FEED YOUR LITTLE CHICKS

ON OUR CYPHERS CHICK FOOD AND WATCH THEM GROW.
WHEAT, CORN AND CRACKED CORN FOR THE HENS.

R. BAKER & SON

'Phone No. 1 30 Yates Street

LORD KITCHNER SARDINES

15c per tin

E. B. JONES, Cor. Cook & N. Park Sts. 'Phone 712

THE COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE

Stands absolutely unrivalled
for volume and purity of tone,
simplicity of mechanism, beauty
of design and excellence of
workmanship. See our new
style B. H. with Flower Horn
and Tapering Arm. Price \$35.00.
To be had only at

Fletcher Bros

Music Store

CORSETS

CROMPTON'S

ELITE,
SUMMER,
TAPE GIRL,
VENTILATOR,
NEW CENTURY.

SI DOWAGER

To clear at

(For stout ladies).

D & A CORSETS

Extra long hip, with garters \$2.00

Also big range Corsets of every style to

fit all sizes.

CORSET SPECIALISTS

ROBINSON'S

Cash Store, 86 Yates St.

THE ARK

The great advantage of a furnishing

house being equipped with an up-to-date

factory has been recently demonstrated

by Messrs. Weiler Bros. in securing a

\$45,000 furnishing order for the entire

equipment of a leading restaurant in a

neighboring city, the owner of which was

desirous of having the furnishings correct

in every particular in the Mission and

Antique style; he first got prices from

the East and the leading American furni-

ture centres, but as comparing them

and designs with those supplied by

Messrs. Weiler Bros. of the well known

Government street furnishing house, he

found he could get better work at lower

prices right here in British Columbia,

with the additional advantage of having

the furnishings, which were all built to

special designs, manufactured within easy

reach of his restaurant, which is intended

to be one of the features of the Pacific

Coast.

A MATTER OF EQUILIBRIUM.

Dr. Torrey, the English evangelist who

was recently conducting meetings in the

West, is a man of ready wit, which he

uses with effect when interrupted while

speaking. On one occasion in London a

blundering fellow, who was sitting next

him, and was so nervous and awkward

that he did not believe every-

thing in the Bible.

"I don't see how anybody can walk on

water," he declared. "Can you do it, Dr.

Torrey?"

The preacher looked grimly at the man

These Are Good and at a Low Price

LARGE PRUNES, 4 lbs. for 25c.
COOKING PEAS, 1 lb. for 10c.
FINEST EVAPORATED PEACHES, per lb. 15c.
FINEST EVAPORATED APRICOTS, per lb. 15c.

THE FAMILY GROCERY

W. O. WALLACE, PROPRIETOR. Cor. YATES and DOUGLAS STS.
TELEPHONE 312.



The past week has been marked by the most important event in the military history of Canada, namely, the departure of practically the last of the Imperial troops and the actual control and defence of Canadian fortresses by Canadians. At the present time the Dominion is independent of the Mother Country in respect to the maintenance of its garrison stations. That is a fact of which every Canadian should be proud. It will have the effect of binding closer the British Empire, and not loosening the British ties as some have been heard to predict. But this latest development, it is safe to say, is only the inauguration of the federal government's policy in regard to its contribution towards the national protection. There seems every reason to believe that it will be followed in the not very distant future by an announcement of the extension of material assistance in maintaining and augmenting the British navy.

In Victoria the departure of the Imperial forces was witnessed with mingled sentiments of regret and pleasure, which were so well expressed in the address presented by His Worship Mayor Morley on behalf of the citizens at a public gathering held in the drill hall last week. The loss of officers and men who had lived here for years, had participated in the same social pastimes, in the same athletic exercises, and had associated and become firm friends of civilians in every sphere of life, was generally deplored. But, while entertaining such a feeling, the national pride embodied in every worthy character could not give rise to a spirit of stagnation when the historical importance of the occasion was remembered.

The public gathering, the smoking concert held under the auspices of the Fifth Regiment in honor of the British soldiers, and the crowd which thronged the C. P. R. wharf as the steamer *Champlain* sailed slowly out of the harbor on Thursday morning was a sufficient index to the respect and esteem in which the Imperial "Tommy Atkins" is held by Victorians. No opportunity was spared to give "the boys" as they are familiarly termed, some idea of the regret felt over the loss of their pleasant companionship. Those who linger long in the memory of those who saw and participated in the "send off" accorded the troops at the C. P. R. wharf. Although Mayor Morley and the civic officials were there in their official capacity, the affair was of a most informal character. The falling of the vessel was lined with stalwart, khaki-clad soldiers. Some were engaged in bidding a fond farewell, or perhaps it would be more proper to say "adieu," to blushing damsels, and others in saying a reluctant "good-bye" to the boon friends and comrades of their colorful careers. Then followed the interchange of selections by the bands of the local militia and the departing corps, and, finally, the majestic tones of the National Anthem; the opening bars of which brought every soldier to the salute, while every civilian loyalist bowed his head.

That event, however, is past history and must be left to the recorder's pen to describe for the benefit of future generations. Victorians are now, doubtless, concerning themselves with conjectures as to the new order of things at Work Point. The announcement that Capt. Muspratt Williams will take command must be received with gratification by all who have the honor of that officer's acquaintance and a knowledge of his military ability. There is a small garrison at the present time, consisting principally of men formerly members of the R. G. A. and R. E. forces, but now connected with the Canadian standing army. When the expected reinforcements arrive the corps will be sufficiently strong to insure the proper protection of Esquimalt fortresses. With any change, especially one of the magnitude of that which has just taken place, there must be some slight deviation from the regular routine. In the case of a little confusion, even military precision cannot avoid that. But it is assured that within a few months things will have assumed their ordinary aspect and the garrison will be organized just as efficiently as that which has been in charge for the past decade.

In military circles the action of the Victoria Day celebration committee in altering the usual programme to the extent of dispensing with the attendance of the Sixth Regiment on that occasion has been severely criticised. In fact, Lieut. Col. Hall, in command of the Fifth Regiment, is authoritatively reported to have submitted his resignation as a member of that body as a result of the decision. In his letter he is reported to have stated that he could not countenance such a disavowal of the diverting of the funds subscribed for the carnival mentioned from the expenditure necessary to bring the Mainland militia here to one for the payment of an American firm, Hitt Bros. of Seattle, to give a pyrotechnic display at Beacon Hill on the evening of the 24th of May. It would be useless, and could only result in stirring up unnecessary controversy, to deal with the pros and cons of the case. But it might be well to present some of the facts as outlined by responsible members of the Victoria Day executive.

In the first place, they affirm that the finances would not stand the drain necessary to bring the militia here—an expenditure of \$100 or thereabouts—consequently, the charge of "disloyalty" does not hold water, because Hitt Bros. are essentially a Victoria firm and one that subscribed no less than \$100 towards the funds collected for the festivities. It is regrettable that any such misunderstanding should have arisen, and it is to be hoped that all differences of opinion will be laid to rest in the general endeavor to make the forthcoming celebrations an unqualified success.

WATER IN YOUR BLOOD?

Lots of people have thin watery blood—they eat plenty but don't digest. When digestion is poor, food isn't converted into nourishment—in consequence the body rapidly loses strength. To positively renew health, nothing equals Ferrozone. It excites sharp appetite, makes the stomach digest, forms life sustaining blood. Abundant strength is sure to follow. If you need more vitality, extra energy, better nerves, then use Ferrozone. The natural triumph of the age. Fifty cents buys a box of fifty chocolate coated Ferrozone tablets.

Sporting News

ATHLETICS.

THE Y. M. C. A. MEET.

The indications are that the Y. M. C. A. field meet to be held on the 26th is going to be the biggest affair of its kind ever held in Victoria. The entries have been coming in not only from the local aspirants, but also from several outside towns. There will be no teams from Vancouver, one from the Y. M. C. A. and the other from the Rugby Football Club, under the management of O. Callaghan. There will be a large local entry in all of the track events. A large number of Victoria athletes have been training for the past month, and from reports good times will be made in the different competitions. There are also a number of contestants for honors in the shot put and hammer throw. Several new men are developing, and are expected to make a good showing. The prizes for the different events will be on exhibition in Fletcher's music store about the first of the week. Attention is again drawn to the fact that entries close tonight.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

MEETING TO-DAY.

At New Westminster this afternoon the annual meeting of the British Columbia Football Association is in progress. Delegates are in attendance from both the Vancouver Island and Mainland Leagues. Last evening President Bolton, J. G. Brown and E. M. White of this city, left to participate in the proceedings. One of the most important questions for consideration is the advisability of placing the minor organizations under the jurisdiction of the provincial association. The Island representatives have been instructed to oppose the proposal, while it is understood the Mainland delegates will lend their support. There are also a number of suggested amendments to the constitution to be discussed.

POOL.

CLARENCE TOWNLEY.

The bottle pool tournament being organized at the Clarence hotel promises to be keenly contested. A number of entries have already been received. They will be divided into three classes. The drawing will take place in the course of a few days, after which no time will be lost in opening the tournament.

LACROSSE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

This evening at Vancouver the annual meeting of the British Columbia Intermediate Lacrosse Association will be held, when business of importance will come up for consideration. Rev. W. W. Bolton will represent Victoria and intends entering a team on behalf of the local club.

FOR MINTO CUP.

A challenge has been received by the Montreal Shamrocks, who hold the Minto cup, from the Souris team, which won the Manitoba championship last season. The games will be played on July 2nd and 4th, and the western twelve leaves for the east on the 27th of June.

BASEBALL.

OPENING MATCH.

A match is being played this afternoon between the Victoria-Fernwood and Anacortes teams at Oak Bay. It is the opening game of the season and should prove a first class exhibition. Play commenced at 2 o'clock and Geo. Smith is acting as umpire.

SEATTLE RETIRED.

A Portland dispatch dated yesterday says: "In an interview to-day James Agnew, business manager of the Seattle baseball team, declared Seattle would quit the coast league and would apply for admission into the Northwest league. He declared Seattle had sunk a great deal of money in the coast league, and would no longer remain in the organization. The announcement of Agnew is at direct variance with statements accredited to him following the meeting of the Pacific coast magnates at Oakland, when it was reported he had expressed the intention of remaining in the coast league."

YACHTING.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

There was a large attendance at the annual general meeting of the Victoria Yacht Club held last evening, with Commodore W. H. Langley in the chair. Reports were received from various officials showing the organization to be in a flourishing condition, financially and numerically. The following were elected: Commodore, W. H. Langley (re-elected); vice commodore, W. S. Gore (re-elected); captain, E. N. Johnson; secretary-treasurer, A. Mulcahy (re-elected); managing committee, J. S. Gibbs, J. Taylor, G. T. Temple, G. L. Richardson, and F. M. Neal. New members were elected as follows: W. Bryce, L. Macrae, W. Rochford, Wm. Pigott, D. G. Forbes and J. P. Temple. Capt. Clarke submitted his resignation, which was accepted with regret. This business having been transacted, a general discussion took place in reference to plans for the ensuing season. It was decided, finally, that the matter should be left entirely in the hands of the managing committee. The latter agreed to meet on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at 8 o'clock, in order to arrange a series of races and cruises for the summer months. After the consideration of business of minor importance the meeting adjourned.

RACE POSTPONED.

A San Francisco dispatch dated yesterday says: "The proposed international yacht race from here to Honolulu did not begin to-day the time originally fixed by the Hawaiian promotion committee. Only one yacht, the La Palma, has yet arrived. The Aeneas is still at San Diego, and the Laurine has not arrived from Santa Barbara. Boats are entered for the race and will be here within a few days. Efforts are being made to have the contest take place within the next month. Representatives are here from Hawaii for the special purpose of."

Semi-ready welcomes honest competition—even though such competition is but passing through its experimental mistakes.

It's the spurious kind of competition our customers have to guard against—that of the old-time ready-made clothier who thinks that all he has to do is to select a fancy name and advertise his old product as equal to "Semi-ready." This is the kind of fraud that hurts—it hurts the customer most, and sends him back to the last century method of buying clothes from the cloth roll. In this way it does not help us to prove the fact that the many who, to-day, want to be really well-dressed.

Semi-ready tailoring is better than custom tailoring. We cannot persuade all our customers in Canada to see our shops and learn the reason why, but we give a written guarantee with every suit of Semi-ready clothes that this is so.

A \$15 Semi-ready Top Coat is real styling value—and it looks distinguished.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.
68-70 Yates Street,
Victoria, B. C.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. **MUNN & CO.** Patent Attorneys, 353 Broadway, New York.

Use **THE HUB** Phone
Local and Long Distance.
HEADQUARTERS FOR ATHLETIC SPORTS.
Good Imported, Domestic and Local Cigars and Tobacco.
BYRNE BROS.,
Cor. Government and Trowce Aves.
PHONE 12.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
FINEST AND FASTEST
"EMPRESSES"
MONTREAL, QUEBEC AND LIVERPOOL.
May 21, Thur. Lake Erie
June 14, Thur. Lake Manitoba
June 28, Sat. Empress of Britain
June 30, Sat. Lake Champlain
MONTREAL TO LONDON DIRECT.
May 27, Mount Temple, 3rd Class... 30 10
June 17, Lake Michigan, 2nd Class... 20 00
June 29, Montreal (One Class)... 20 00
July 8, Mount Temple, 3rd Class... 28 30
S.S. Lake Champlain and Lake Erie carry only One Class of Cabin passengers (Second-Class) to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer at \$40.00, \$42.50 and \$45.00.
Empresses—1st, \$50.00 to \$60.00; 2nd, \$45.00 and \$47.50; 3rd, \$38.75.
GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Cor. Port & Government Sts., Victoria.

CRICKET.
CONTEST TO-DAY.
A game is being played this afternoon between teams captained by L. O. Garnett and J. C. Barnack respectively at the Jubilee hospital grounds. Play commenced at 2 o'clock.

The latest innovation by the medical profession (according to the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier*) is the practical application of the "stalking machine," the gramophone, to wit, for scientific purposes. In a London hospital a boy was treated for a defective palate which prevented proper articulation. The eminent surgeon who saw him had an artificial palate constructed for the patient. The progressive attempts of the youngster to attain clear articulation were recorded on the cylinders of a phonograph, and the artificial palate adjusted accordingly.

VICTORIA DAY CELEBRATION

MAY 24th, 1906

\$2.50 Victoria to Vancouver and Return \$2.50

Tickets on sale Wednesday, May 23rd and Thursday, May 24th. Final return limit, Sunday, May 27th.
S. S. Princess Victoria sails from Victoria for Vancouver at 7:30 a. m. Returning, sails from Vancouver at 1:00 p. m.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,

35 GOVERNMENT STREET. DIST. PASS. AGT.

GREAT
NORTHERN
RAILWAY

THE ONLY WAY

Perfect Passenger Service
Is maintained by the Great Northern Railway, its luxurious trains being run on fast time over a completely rock ballasted, dustless railway.

America's Most Popular Railway
EXCURSIONS TO ALL POINTS EAST
EVERYBODY GO AND TRAVEL ON THE

ORIENTAL LIMITED

THE TRAIN OF COMFORT.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP CO.

S. S. Dakota will sail from Seattle June 7th, 1906. Carry freight and passengers to Japan and China ports.

For full information call on or address
S. C. YERKES, General Agent, Seattle, Wash.
A. G. P. A., Victoria, B. C.

CONSIGNEE'S NOTICE

BR. SHIP.
Garnarvon Bay
Griffith, Master.
This vessel will commence discharging cargo at the outer wharf Tuesday morning, May 15th, and following days. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight and receive orders for their goods.
All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 o'clock each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignee thereof respectively, and may be stored at their expense.
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Consignees.
96 Government Street

NOT RESPONSIBLE

BR. SHIP.
Garnarvon Bay
Griffith, Master.
Neither the master nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel without their written authority.
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Agents.

JUST ARRIVED
Large shipment of Chinese Pongee Silks, best qualities; also Japanese Cotton Crepe, of all colors and prices, for sale by piece or by yard, or in any quantity required, at lowest prices.
WAH YUN & CO.,
11 and 30 Comorant Street, Next the Fire Department. Telephone 134.

FOR San Francisco

LEAVE VICTORIA 7:30 P.M.
Umatilla, May 20.
Queen, May 22, June 4.
Steamer leaves every seventh day thereafter.
EXCURSIONS around the Sound every seven days.
Alaska Excursions—S. S. Spokane, June 7, 21, July 5, 20, August 2.

For South Eastern Alaska

Connecting at Skagway with the W. P. & Y. Railway.
LEAVE SEATTLE, 9 P. M.
S. S. City of Topeka, Humboldt, or City of Seattle, May 18, 21, 24, 31, June 1, 4, 10, leave Victoria 6 a. m. City of Topeka, May 19.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.
For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET OFFICES.
VICTORIA, B. Government and St. Wharf.
S. S. R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., Agents.
C. D. DUNN, Gen. Passenger Agent, 12 Market St., San Francisco.



LOW EXCURSION RATES

ROUND TRIP
May 24th, 25th and 26th.
June 4th, 5th, 7th, 23rd and 25th.
July 2nd, 3rd, 10th to 15th inclusive.
August 7th, 8th and 9th.
September 8th, 9th and 10th.
"ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP AGENCY."
Tickets issued and berths reserved; entering passage to and from all European ports.
A. D. CHARLTON, E. E. BLACKWOOD, A. G. P. A., General Agent, Portland, Ore. Victoria, B. C.

The Traveling Public

Is quick to recognize and patronize the line offering the best value for their money. The "BEST OF EVERYTHING" is the North Western Line.

and at rates as low as can be had on inferior lines. Eight fast trains daily between St. Paul and Chicago, making close connections with all Pacific Coast trains in Union Depot, for all eastern and southern points.
For all information regarding rates, reservations, etc., call or write
F. W. PARKER, General Agent
720 Second Avenue Seattle

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 134 Third St

"THE MILWAUKEE"

"Pioneer Limited," St. Paul to Chicago.
"Overland Limited," Omaha to Chicago.
"Southwest Limited," Kansas City to Chicago.
No train in the service of any railroad in the world equals in equipment that of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. They own and operate their own sleeping and dining cars and give their patrons an excellence of service not obtainable elsewhere.
Berths in their sleepers are longer, higher and wider than in similar cars on other lines. They protect their trains by the Block system.

R. M. BOYD

Commercial Agent,
183 Yeeler Way, Seattle, Wash.

H. S. ROWE, General Agent,

Portland Oregon.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
A NEW PUBLICATION DESCRIBING THE
ELDORADO
OF
NEW ONTARIO
Cobalt
A RICH SILVER DISTRICT RECENTLY DISCOVERED
Has been issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System, and will be mailed FREE on application to—
GEO. W. VAUX,
Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
126 Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL.

OVER THE TEA TABLE



Mr. and Mrs. Thos. B. Gore are moving into their new house at Oak Bay. The house is beautifully situated on a height overlooking the bay and with its large grounds is one of the choice places in the suburb. Mrs. Gore's daughter, Miss Arbuckle, will live there also.

Miss Dolly Sehl, who took the part of "Mrs. Bender" so acceptably in the local production of "All the Comforts of Home," has returned from Vancouver, where she played the same part in the play put on by the Vancouver amateur under the direction of Mr. Irving Beers. Miss Agnes Mackay, who was also in the play here, was amongst the audience in Vancouver.

Mrs. Jack Hensworth, who has been visiting friends here, has returned to Mount Sicker.

In Vancouver the engagement is announced of Mr. Martin Griffin, of the law firm of Tupper & Griffin, to Miss Garland of Seattle.

On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Gye (Madame Albani) were entertained at luncheon at Government House by Sir Henri Joly and Mrs. Nanton. The luncheon was a very quiet one, no other guests being present.

The most interesting event in the social world of Victoria during the week was the announcement of the engagement of Mr. Elliott and Miss Daisy Langley, the eldest daughter of Mr. Walter Langley, of Pemberton road. Mr. Elliott is a clerk in the Bank of Montreal, and has not been in Victoria very long. Both the happy young people are busy receiving the congratulations of their friends. Mr. Elliott's father is dean of Windsor, and an aunt is Duchess of Leeds.

Miss Daisy Davis is staying with the Misses Irving, Menzies street.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Spalding after a short stay in town have returned to South Pender Island.

Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Watt were in the city yesterday. There has been no much illness this spring at William Head that they have been in very seldom lately.

Mr. Pomfrey Garnett is at Salt Spring Island.

Miss Alice Bell and Miss Nora Combe have returned from Seattle, where they were staying with friends.

Miss Mabel Tatlow left on Monday for Vancouver, and from there she was going on a trip into the Nicola country with a party being taken up by Mr. H. J. Cambie.

Miss Ethel Davis, who has been nursing in San Francisco, is back in Victoria and is staying with her sister, Mrs. A. E. McPhillips, Rockland avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. C. K. McGill are back from a week's stay at Shawnigan lake.

Major and Mrs. Audan are expected either to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. Arthur Stanford, of Pender Island, is back from a trip to England. Accompanying him back was Master B. Irving, son of Mr. Justice Irving; he has been at school.

Mrs. Crow Baker has issued invitations for the afternoon of the 24th of May.

On account of the rain this week it has been impossible to open the Belcher street tennis courts, but it is likely they will be opened some day next week with garden party.

The golf championships have been going on during the week and the long evenings enable the players to play off their matches after 5 o'clock, and then supper is served in the club house. The uncertainties of the game were demonstrated in the match between Mrs. Langley and Miss V. Pooley; last year Miss Pooley won a couple of big matches from Mrs. Langley, but yesterday Mrs. Langley had her revenge. In the men's events Mr. B. G. Goward has proved a dark horse and by winning out in his half is entitled to play the winner in the other half for the championship.

Last night a most enjoyable small dance was given by Miss Raymond of 60 Belleville street to a number of her young hockey friends. The music was supplied by Miss "Fanny" and about midnight a dainty supper was served. Amongst the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Shakespeare, Mrs. Luney, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Bone, Miss Austin, Miss Muriel Nicholles, Miss Goodacre, Miss Mattie John, Miss Fell, Miss Mackay, Miss Maude Atkinson, Miss Buckell, Miss E. Nicholles, Miss Roberts, Miss Maud Bone, Miss Heaney, Mr. Leslie Bell, Mr. J. Austin, Mr. Arthur Harvey, Mr. W. York, Mr. H. G. Lawson, Mr. P. Austin, Mr. N. Hardie, Mr. J. Kiddle, Mr. G. Yale Simpson, Mr. Fred White, Mr. R. Angus, Mr. B. Bell, Mr. J. Lawson, Mr. Frank White and Mr. J. Mackay.

Mr. Leslie Bell, of the Bank of Montreal staff in Vancouver, is in town.

Mrs. Bunbury and Miss Bunbury, who have been staying at the Balmoral, left on Thursday with Captain Bunbury and the soldiers for England. The Hon. F. G. and Mrs. Hood would

have left at the same time but on account of the illness of their baby they are remaining here for a while.

Miss Mattie John, of the nursing staff of the Vancouver General hospital, is visiting her parents, Pandora avenue.

While here, Madam Albani took occasion to call on Mrs. David Spencer at "Lan Dervin."

Miss Annie Boyd has been the guest of Mrs. Dixi Ross recently at Hillside avenue. Miss Boyd's home is in Vancouver, but after her visit here she went to Hazelton to visit a brother there.

Miss Flossie and Miss B. Grant, who are here visiting their friend Miss Lawson at Simcoe street, were very enjoyably entertained on Sunday of last week, when Mr. H. D. Helmcken took them and some other friends for a delightful drive to Saanich. On the way they made a halt at a beautiful spot on the roadside, plucked from a bountiful basket, with which they were provided. Later in the day they dined at the Sidney hotel, after which the drive home in the evening was most enjoyable.

Mr. C. Daniels has returned to Victoria and taken his old place at the Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. Daniels went to New Westminster from here several months ago to be accountant of the Royal Bank there.

Captain and Mrs. W. H. Langley will shortly remove to their own house on Port street. It is to be renovated before they move in.

Mrs. (Dr.) Foot has been in Duncan for some time visiting amongst her old friends there.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. A. S. Innes entertained at a small bridge party at her home, Rockland road.

Last Saturday Miss Gerlie McFarland entertained a number of young lady friends at her home, Sylvia street. A book guessing contest formed the amusement.

During the coming week two of Victoria's popular young lady entertainers, whose fame has reached to the islands of the Gulf, go to Salt Spring Island to assist in an entertainment there. We have reference to Miss Queenie McCoy and Miss Maud Underhill, both of whom will certainly please their hearers at the island entertainment.

Mrs. Fleet Robertson was hostess on Wednesday when she entertained at the tea hour at her home, Rockland avenue, a number of ladies in honor of her friend, Mrs. Hamfield, who left on Friday for Duluth.

Queen Alexandra's Hive of the Maecenas met on Monday at the W. C. T. U. parlors, Yates street, to attend to some business, after which Mrs. Andrews, lady commander, presented Mrs. Charles Laws, finance keeper of the hive, with a pretty oak and silver butter dish, and Mrs. Carlow, who is her courier, with a crackling jar. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

The Misses Dupont entertained at a charming young ladies' luncheon party on Wednesday which was given in honor of their guest, Miss Simpson, of Montreal.

Mr. Philpen, of Winnipeg, is spending a couple of weeks here as a guest at the Dallas hotel, where Mrs. Philpen has been making her home throughout the winter months.

Mrs. David Spencer was hostess at a charming reception last Saturday when she entertained many members of the Methodist conference and their wives, besides many other local friends. "Lan Dervin" is an ideal place in which to entertain, and the spacious rooms there were made very beautiful with many fine flowers, sprays and brooms being most noticeable in the drawing rooms and sweet smelling stocks and ferns in the refreshment rooms. Mrs. Spencer was assisted in receiving her guests by Mrs. Chris. Spencer, who was assisted by her daughter, Miss Charlotte Spencer. Mrs. Spencer wore a pretty black gown of thin material trimmed with spangles. Mrs. Chris. a pretty light muslin, with lace, and Miss Charlotte a dainty cream costume. Miss Agnes and Miss Mary Spencer looked after the serving of refreshments. They were assisted by Miss Carrole, Mrs. Boulton, Miss Hackett, Miss Goodacre, Miss Bone, Miss Watkins, Miss Teague and Miss Efford, all of whom wore pretty dainty costumes. Many of the guests took advantage of the fine tennis grounds to enjoy a game, as well as to indulge in other sports. While there a number were surprised by the arrival of several hundred were thus enjoyably entertained on Saturday.

Mrs. Stuart Robertson was hostess at a card party last evening.

Mrs. John Irving, of Menzies street, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Genevieve, went to Tacoma, Wash., where she will visit friends there for several weeks.

Miss McKenzie, who was one of the sufferers from the recent earthquake disaster at California, has arrived in Victoria, and is stopping with her cousin, Miss Wallace, Victoria West.

Mr. Harry Lucas went to Vancouver for a holiday last week.

On Tuesday morning the Ladies' Auxiliary meeting at the Strand parlors, mention of which has already appeared in these columns, after organ-

Another Wonderful Ca e.

Here is Something That Will Be Welcome News to Many a Discouraged One.



For several years I have been troubled with gas around my heart, shortness of breath, in fact, if I walked my usual gait my breath would get so short I would be compelled to make several stops during my walk.

"Of late my food did not digest properly. It turned sour in my stomach, causing me great distress, often too I had disagreeable attacks of belching gas and heartburn.

"I was bothered with severe pains across the small of my back and the least bending or turning would cause me to almost cry out.

"I was induced to try Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill and from the very first found relief.

This is the voluntary statement of Wm. H. Reed, of 165 Queen St. East, Ont. All Druggists sell Anti-Pill. The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. The remedy that cured such an extreme case is surely worth trying.

iation appointed the following committees to carry on the work of the society, which is to assist the Victoria Development and Tourist Association. The first lady mentioned on each committee is convener. Finance, Mrs. J. Cameron, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Rathorn, Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. N. P. Shaw and Mrs. Simpson; streets committee, Mrs. G. H. Barnard, Mrs. A. T. Goward, Mrs. Breet, Mrs. James Raymur, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. W. E. Church, Mrs. Rathorn, Mrs. T. Watson and Mrs. McKicking; reception committee, Mrs. D. M. Rogers, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Spratt, Mrs. D. R. Ker, Mrs. Hasell, Mrs. H. C. Robertson and Mrs. Herbert Kent. Mrs. C. Rhodes was appointed president and Mrs. Herbert Kent, secretary.

Mrs. C. Black, who for many years has resided on Dallas road, left last week for Vancouver, where she will reside in future. Mrs. Black sold her place before leaving.

Mr. Arthur Marcon and Mr. Willie Newcombe have been sailing amongst the islands in a yacht for a week or two. Mr. Newcombe attended Miss T. Roberts' wedding while at Kuper Island during last week.

Mrs. Bert Croch and daughter, Dorothy, of Vancouver, are the guests of Mrs. M. Lester, Port street.

Mrs. Millard, of Waltham, England, with her daughter, Miss Elsie Millard, A. R. C. M., and a resident of the Alexandra House, Kensington Gore, London, intend spending the summer in Victoria as the guests of her daughter, Mrs. Howard Chapman, Menzies street.

LADY GAY.

THE SECRET OF HEALTH

IS RICH, RED BLOOD—DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS MAKE NEW BLOOD.

Good blood—rich, red blood—is the only cure for such complaints as anaemia, decline, heart palpitation, skin eruptions, rheumatism, kidney troubles and a host of other every day ailments. Good blood makes you less liable to disease of every kind, because it strengthens and stimulates every organ in the body to throw off any ailment that may attack it. Good blood is the secret of life, and the secret of good, rich, red blood is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These little blood-building pills have saved lives that doctors and nurses have despaired of. They have cured thousands of others—they will cure you, too. Mrs. Wm. Booth, Montreal, Ont., says: "For a couple of years my daughter Meta was in failing health. She complained of headaches and distressing weakness, and seemed to be rapidly going into decline. We consulted several doctors, but they did not help her. She was apparently bloodless, and we were afraid she would not recover. She had no appetite and was greatly reduced in flesh. At this stage a friend advised me to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a few weeks we noticed some improvement in her condition, and that her appetite was improving. We continued the treatment for a couple of months longer, and by that time she was again in the best of health. She had gained thirty-two pounds in weight, had a good color, and was in the best of spirits. I do not think I am putting it too strongly when I say I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved her life. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do only one thing, but they do that well. They do not act upon the bowels; they do not bother with mere symptoms. They actually make the new, rich red blood that goes right to the root of the disease and drives it from the system. But you must get the genuine with the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' printed on the wrapper around every box. All medicine dealers keep these pills or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Brigadier-General John Caldwell Tidwell, United States America, re-elected governor of Alaska, died at West Point, died at his home in Montreal, N. J., Tuesday, aged 78 years. Death was due to general breakdown. He is survived by several children.

Fragmentary reports have reached the Victoria, B. C. and Free Press from Escanaba and Gladstone, Mich., stating that a disastrous fire is raging in the upper peninsula in the neighborhood of the two cities mentioned. It is reported that three towns have been destroyed, that 20 square miles of territory have been devastated, and that several persons have been burned.

CITY CHURCHES

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

Services 11 and 7. Sermons by Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone. Morning, "The Church's Duty to the Sick"; evening, "Why the Records of Our Lord's Life Are Not Fuller." Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at evening service. Rector's Bible class, 2.45. Sunday school, 2. Thursday next being Ascension day there will be services at 10 a. m. with the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and an address by Rev. Bishop Cridge. The music follows:

Morning.
Organ—Prelude H. Smart
Venite and Psalms—As Set Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—XI Mercer
Jubilate—IV Mercer
Hymns 41
Kyrie—V Mercer
Hymns 40, 42, A & M. 36
Organ—Alla Marcia T. Adams

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m. morning service and ante-communion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Prayers, Morning, the Bishop of the diocese, evening, Canon Beaudin. The music set for the day follows:
Morning.
Venite Dr. Ayton
Psalms for 20th Morning Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum Maude
Benedictus Maude
Anthem—Another Temple Waits Thee Maude
Tenor Solo, A. T. Goward.
Kyrie Maude
Gloria Maude
Hymns 20 and 45
Voluntary Evening.
Processional Hymn 31
Psalms for 20th Evening Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat Maude
Nunc Dimittis Maude
Anthem—Even Ere the Sun Was Set Turner
Trio Solo, Master Leary; Tenor Solo, A. T. Goward.
Hymns 38 and 179
Vesper Hymn—Jesus, We Pray Thee Armitage
Recessional Hymn 24
Voluntary Evening.

ST. BARNABAS.
There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m. matins at 10.30 a. m. choral evensong at 11 a. m., choral evensong at 7. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free. The musical arrangements are as follows:
Morning.
Organ—Andante in F Spohr
Hymns 142, 320 and 388
Offertory Anthem Fitzgerald
Nunc Dimittis St. John
Organ—Chorus in B Flat Andre
Evening.
Organ—Andante in F Wely
Psalms Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat Barnby
Nunc Dimittis Patch
Hymns 185, 186 and 30
Offertory Anthem Fitzgerald
Litanies 461
Organ—Postlude in F A. Page

ST. JOHN'S.
Preachers: Morning, Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard; evening, Rev. Percival Jenks. The music follows:
Matins.
Organ—Prelude Lemare
Venite Turner
Psalms for the 20th Morning Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum Woodward
Jubilate Goodson
Hymn 368
Kyrie Burnett in G
Gloria Tibi Burnett in G
Hymns 202 and 200
Organ—Postlude Tours

Evening.
Organ—Andante Calkin
Psalms for the 20th Evening Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat Simper
Nunc Dimittis Simper
Eye Hath Not Seen Burnett
Anthem—But God Hath Revealed Bass Solo, F. Waddington.
Hymns 20, 30 and 50
Vesper Hymn Burnett
Organ Burnett

ST. JAMES.
Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8 a. m.; ante-communion and sermon at 11; evensong and sermon at 7. The music is as follows:
Morning.
Organ Voluntary Cathedral Psalter
Venite and Psalms Simper
Benedictus Barnby
Kyrie Sullivan
Hymns 41
Organ Voluntary Evening.
Organ Voluntary Cathedral Psalter
Psalms Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat Barnby
Nunc Dimittis Barnby
Vesper Hymn M. S.
Organ—Voluntary M. S.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.
Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Cuy, B. A., will be the preacher for the day. Sunday school, 2.30. Bible class, 2. The music is as follows:
Morning.
Voluntary—Meditation Morrison
Psalm 1
Anthem—Make a Joyful Noise Simper
Hymns 41, 65 and 203
Voluntary—Achieved is the Glorious Work Haydon
Evening.
Voluntary—Evensong Beaumont
Psalm 125
Anthem—I Am Alpha and Omega, Stainer
Hymn 125
Solo, Mrs. W. E. Staniland.
Hymn 24
Solo—God Shall Wipe Away All Tears.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.
Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, Centre No. 87, holds a public meeting at 8 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sunday, May 20th, at 8 a. m. and 7 p. m. The subject is "Theosophy and the Future of the Race." The speaker is Mr. W. E. Staniland.

FOR
WONDERFUL
BARGAINS
IN
WALL PAPERS

FOR
CORRECT
DETAILS
IN
DECORATIONS

GLASS MERCHANTS

AFTER THE RAIN, PLANT

SUTTON'S

FAMOUS
VEGETABLE SEEDS

For a Succession of Crops

We Carry in Stock All SUTTON'S Specials for Successive Cropping.

Brackman-Ker

Milling Co., Ltd.

125 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

B.K. 1207.

PAT. 1905.

It's a Snap

FOR THE MAN WITH THE HOSE

BECAUSE IT

Saves time
Saves his hose
Saves his temper
Saves his wife's temper
Also his wife's fingers and skirts
Is easily attached to old couplings and hose
Is warranted to make a tight joint at all times.

Will not leak
Will not wear out
Cannot lose the washer
Will not let the hose twist or kink
Can have worn washers quickly replaced
Will not wet him when uncoupling with water flowing

The Snap Hose Coupling is a supplementary coupling to be placed between the hydrant and hose, between two pieces of hose, between the hose and the nozzle, or any place where a quick and easy connection is desired. The parts of the coupling will fit on any hydrant, hose thread, and it is necessary only to screw them on the old coupling parts already in use to establish a quick and easy means of connecting two pieces of hose or the hose to the hydrant or nozzle. Its value lies in its convenience and usefulness. It should be a part of the equipment for every hose. Many pieces of hose may be worn out, but the coupling will remain good, and may be attached or detached at any time.

YOU GET IT FOR 50c AT

E.G. Prior & Co. Ltd.

123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
PR 1110

meeting at 28 Broad street every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given on various subjects of the day and questions answered. Unsectarian and non-political. All invited.

CHRISTADELPHIANS.
Bible lecture in A. O. U. W. hall at 7 p. m. Subject, "The Supremacy of the Truth." All welcome. No collection.

SEIDENHEIM.
R. H. Kneeshaw will lecture in the Phoenix hall at 8 p. m. Subject, "Thought." Students of mental science and psychology are specially invited.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.
Regular services are held every Sunday at the Christian Science reading room, 87 Pandora street, at 11 a. m. Subject to-morrow, "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, or Mesmerism and Hypnotism."

PARANORMAL RESEARCH SOCIETY.
Mrs. Flora Heckman will lecture for the above society on Sunday evening in

the K. of P. hall at 8 o'clock. Feats will be given by Mrs. Goodkind after the lecture. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Church of Christ (Christians, disciples). Tent meetings at the corner of Herald and Douglas streets. Services: Lord's day, 11 a. m. worship and preaching, subject, "Obedience"; 7 p. m. preaching, subject, "Peace." Preaching by L. J. Keffer. All welcome.

CLARK'S QUICK MEALS.
Tasty, nourishing and enjoyable meals can be served with Clark's Canned Meats. The quality is assured by the Clark's label.



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

A WOMAN'S HATE: A WEAK KING'S FEAR.

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 19, 1906. The Golden Text is: "He that is willing to give up all for me, will I make rich." Eph. 6: 8.

By William T. Ellis.

The habit of the rich and powerful in thinking themselves free from, or superior to, moral obligations is not a recent development. The disdain of the mighty for the conventions which bind the common people is as old as history. Such is truly self-interest that after he has attained to wealth and place, and power he considers himself above the laws of man and God. It is not the plain people who load double lives. The higher up in certain kinds of society we go, the more contempt is found to be, and the explanation lies in the simple fact of the rich man's conceit. There still exists that snobbishness which caused a brilliant Frenchman to say, just prior to the revolution, "The Almighty would think twice before condemning a gentleman." Many preachers have as their worst problem rich parishioners whose lives do not square with the Decalogue.

Not that all rich are unrighteous, to assert this would be rank demagoguery. It was only a few weeks ago that in the most fashionable hotel in New York city, a company of socially-elect women gathered day after day for purely devotional meetings. Among the high and famous of the earth are countless men and women of chaste and noble lives and of useful usefulness. These have been great enough to overcome the temptation to accept the indulgence which their fellows are prone to extend to them.

Now here was King Herod, son of Herod the Great, patronizing religion, after a miserable fashion that still exists on the part of some eminent ones. Herod desired to approve John the Baptist. This hairy, ascetic man of the wilderness should feel honored by the king's favor, the latter reasoned. Herod was quite willing to make John his court preacher, and spoil him, as many another able and promising man has been spoiled by the favor of the wealthy. Herod, however, had no intention of changing his manner of life. He did not see that religion had anything to do with his private conduct. But he misunderstood his man when he thought that John would wink at a double life.

An Unmuzzled Preacher. John's vision was not easily dazzled. He had learned the art of seeing straight. His years in the wilderness had given him a good perspective and a clear sense of relative values. He saw God so glorious that he was not greatly impressed by earth's mighty men. Two years of work in preaching to all classes of people, and one year of lonely meditation in prison had added further ripeness to the equipment with which he started upon his ministry. His own sun was setting, and he knew it, but he rejoiced in Jesus' success, as a friend rejoices in the world's happiness. To those who would make mischief, he simply answered, with royal dignity and a self-assertion that was sublime, "He must increase, I must decrease." There was a time in his prison life when he grew despondent, and sent messengers to Jesus to inquire if he caught the Coming One; Jesus pointed to His works, and the answer was sufficient. Let us hope that the messengers of John also heard and repeated to him the eulogy which Christ then pronounced upon His forerunner.

The man who seeks nothing for himself is a free man, and has naught to fear. Such a one was John, so he could speak the truth, even to Herod. The latter had stolen his brother's wife in the conscienceless, immoral fashion that characterized him. He was an adulterer and a monster, an unrespectably lecherous creature. Everybody about the palace knew this, and whispered it under his breath. John said so to Herod's teeth, without mincing words. He is a lapsed preacher who cannot rebuke unrighteousness, as well as proclaim pardon for the penitent. The minister of the gospel who stands aloof from the power of the state, has lost his commission to preach.

A generation of John the Baptists would rehabilitate the church of today in the eyes of world. The curse of cowardice is upon us. We are pusillanimous and fearful, and afraid to speak out against wrong. The church can never bear witness to the world until she is willing to bear witness against falsehood. Heroin is perhaps the greatest shortcoming of present-day Christianity. Its failure to testify unequivocally against all forms of popular wickedness in high places. The contemplation of such heroic Bible characters as John would stiffen up the vertebrae of vacillating Christians, and impart a vigor and a force to current Christianity that would greatly benefit the world.

The Tyrant's Way.

It has been the character of all tyrants, from the days of Pharaoh down to the present, to be a weakling in the face of a strong man. When your nerves are weak, when you are easily tired, when you feel all run down, then is the time you need a good strong tonic—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Your doctor will tell you why it has such power over weak nerves, why it makes the blood rich, and why it gives courage and strength. Ask him if it is not just the medicine you need.



WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

to the days of Standard Oil, to silence when they cannot answer. Their favorite argument is a blow, their uniform defense against charges, an exercise of sheer and unreasoning power. Herod could not reply to John's accusations, hurled daringly and directly at him, that he had sinned in taking Herodias to wife, but he could at least crush the damnable prophet.

So off to a dungeon, in grim Macheru, he hurried the preacher whose words had caused him to tremble. He might have left John at liberty, had he been willing to pay the price of liberty for himself. Instead, he made a prison for John's body, but he had first to make a prison for his own soul. Herod lost his crown before John lost his head. The paradox of this story was that the king was craven and the prophet king. Thrones do not make kings; character does. The real king in Macheru that day was not the trembling, phantasm-like Herod, but the indomitable, throne-room, but the captive in the depth of a noisome cell.

"Good-by," I said to my conscience "Good-by for aye and aye." And I put her hands off hastily. And turned my face away. And conscience, smitten sorely, Returned not from that day.

"But a time came when my spirit Grew weary of its place. And I cried, 'Come back, my conscience! I long to see thy face.' But conscience cried, 'I cannot! Remorse sits in my place.' —Paul Lawrence Dunbar.

A Bloody Birthday Party. "Not the man who cries, 'Aie!' when the house is burning, but the one who sets it afire, is to be blamed. The world's way is to find fault with the doctor who makes the diagnosis, rather than with the carelessness or evil that offers the disease a lodging place. Herod and his paramour felt that they had a grievance against John, the woman especially cherished her hate in secret, waiting for the hour when it might blossom into revenge.

The hour came. The plotter usually succeeds for a time, though generally to his own later undoing. Herodias had a well-laid scheme to entrap John through the birthday feast of her royal husband. She knew what a lustful, treacherous creature, and how heedless of consequences was this man whom she had captivated. So she planned—unnatural mother!—that her own daughter should ensure the king by a voluptuous dance after he had drunk and his senses had become muddled. Salome was the granddaughter of Herod the Great; what a role was this for a princess!

Fascinated, this puerile king, pleased by what appealed to his senses, made the unthinking pledge that the dancing girl should have any thing she might ask of him, be it to half of his kingdom. We need know nothing more about Herod than this. A contemptible weakling, he, dead to manliness, as to true loyalty. The fact that he regretted his word when the fair dancer came back with the group of courtiers for the head of John, is small moment for his foolish pledge, especially as he did not have the courage to break a vow made in a moment of maudlin excitement. Shall a man persist in every mistake he makes, and in every evil he undertakes? There is small nation for Herod's crime in the fact that he had promised it blindly.

When the dripping, gory head of the murdered Baptist was brought into the scene of festivities, it was Herod who was guilty of the murder. He knew himself as the slayer of John, and those righteous eyes would haunt him to the end. "Conscience doth make cowards of us all." Herod's first thought about Jesus, when he heard of the latter, was that John the Baptist had come to earth again.

Great preparation greatly prevails. John had tested God so often himself that he was not afraid to put him to the test before the assembled nation. Small aims are the bane of lives unimpassioned. It is a rare person who is living up to the limit of his possibilities. They who greatly dream and greatly dare are the best of the world's better day. For who ever is not content to live a trivial life in a trivial way, pioneers the progress of the world's best.

John prepared the way for Jesus. A noble mission that, to make an entrance for the King into human hearts. And this is John the Baptist work which is possible to everybody. God talked with Elijah and made him will to him. God will still do the same to every listening and obedient servant. The notion that the Christian must walk mostly in darkness, without special guidance, is an erroneous one. The path before every one of us will be made plain and unmistakable if we faithfully depend upon God for direction. It is just as willing to guide us as he was to guide Elijah.

The Women in the Case.

Right here is a good place to stop and do a little honest thinking, before proceeding to the common observation that a woman is "back of every evil," and that wine and women are the twin companions of evil. It is true that there are bad women—and it is short-sighted wisdom which teaches youth otherwise. All women are not like our own mothers, and any young man who does not know this is made easier prey for temptations. But, granting the worst, it still remains true that womanhood as a whole is man's moral and spiritual superior, and that if woman is back of some evil, it is doubly true that she is back of most good. The man makes no mistake who practices through life an unshaken reverence for womanhood.

Herod was worse than Herodias. He was weak as well as wicked. It was his duty to protect his own honor and his prisoners, and also to protect his wife from her own wicked impulses. The tragedy of Macheru, which has made Herod's name a loathed one in history, is due to the king's lust, cowardice and weakness.

The judgment of the centuries is generally just. It has written John's name on the scroll of great and successful ones, for he was true to his God, true to his fellows, and true to himself. He kept faith. Among heroes his is a heroic figure. In him is once more illustrated the obvious truth, that the roads to final success are various, and that many of them lead through apparent failure and defeat. The antithesis of John was Herod, who made a wreck of his character and career because he did as he pleased, and in the pursuit of pleasure lost the crown of his manhood, becoming the mere tool of the cruel devices of a wicked woman.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES

TWO ANCIENT HEROES. Teresa Comments Upon the Uniform Prayer Meeting Topic of the Young People's Societies, Christian Endeavor, Baptist Young People's Union, Epworth League, etc., for May 20. Lessons from the lives of John the Baptist. Luke 1: 14-17; 1 Kings 18: 30-39.

By William T. Ellis. Elijah was made of hero-stuff. God had spoken to him, and henceforth he dared to face the idolatrous multitudes and their sinful king, and say to them: "Thus saith the Lord." The splendid courage of this prophet of God should be a tonic to us all. Most of us are cowardly. We shrink from naming Christ's name, and so to do so means discomfort or unpopularity or scorn. We want to serve God in easy places. The Abas of life frighten us. But it is only when we stand brave and true like Elijah that we can know the sweetness and strength of God's special care.

The self-mastered men are the masters of men.

This topic is the aspect of temperance which appeals to all reasonable persons. Some Christian men cannot go with the advanced reformers who advocate a total overthrow of the liquor traffic. Others are not even willing to take the ground of total abstinence. Very well; let us talk with them of the strength and glory of a self-mastered life, believing that time will open their eyes to the rightness of the other two positions advocated by the forces of temperance. Indeed, if the virtue of self-control were practiced by all men, and if all men held their lower natures in subjection to their higher, there would be little need to advocate the prohibition of the entire liquor traffic. The highest estate of the human race is that wherein each person recognizes his responsibility to all others and to God, and to that end controls his own life.

They who are ruled by the spirit are the persons whose spirits rule their bodies.

John went to great success by great sacrifices. He denied himself the soft life, with its ease and comforts and luxuries. The delights that other men counted their rights he surrendered, and gave himself to wilderness days and nights, to loneliness, asceticism and to the stern pursuit of a lofty ideal. Out of his rigorous training he came a conqueror, and a master of men. He had dwelt long in silence, but when he lifted up his voice the world was ready to listen.

Great preparation greatly prevails. John had tested God so often himself that he was not afraid to put him to the test before the assembled nation.

Small aims are the bane of lives unimpassioned. It is a rare person who is living up to the limit of his possibilities. They who greatly dream and greatly dare are the best of the world's better day. For who ever is not content to live a trivial life in a trivial way, pioneers the progress of the world's best.

John prepared the way for Jesus. A noble mission that, to make an entrance for the King into human hearts. And this is John the Baptist work which is possible to everybody.

God talked with Elijah and made him will to him. God will still do the same to every listening and obedient servant. The notion that the Christian must walk mostly in darkness, without special guidance, is an erroneous one. The path before every one of us will be made plain and unmistakable if we faithfully depend upon God for direction. It is just as willing to guide us as he was to guide Elijah.

Nervous Prostration

IT IS WORRY THAT KILLS, NOT WORK

Work without worry usually leads to a long life. On the other hand, worry, with or without work, is fatal, because it uses up what the Doctors call the "Leitchin," a phosphoric fat which is the chief constituent of the brain and nervous system—a waste which, if not stayed in time, means complete nervous wreck. The evident moral is "don't worry"—advice easy to give, and in these days of stress and strain practically impossible to take. The alternative is: find some way of replacing the wasted Leitchin—the phosphoric fat. This absolutely essential element will be found in its most perfect, palatable and assimilable form in

God will never manifest himself through the man who is afraid to take the first step. The multitude of people who are suffering from nervous prostration, and who are unable to do their duty, are suffering from a lack of Leitchin.

The chariot of fire was only the consequence of Elijah's character of faithfulness. Every Elijah on earth is certain to live and speak again in some form of the future.

Elijah was a poor man—none poorer. He was dependent upon the very birds of the air for his food. Yet when he died he left a bequest to his friend and nephew Solomon, a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind us a spirit of the kings of the East could not equal for it. Elieha he bequeathed his spirit. It is better to leave to the world such a spirit as Elijah's than to leave heaped-up millions. And that is the gift that every one of us can make. We can leave behind

HOW MART EGAN AND COLLEAGUE TRAPPED A BAND OF SMUGGLERS

Tale of Clever Capture of Officials Who Were Engaged in Smuggling Between Victoria and Seattle.

A recent issue of the Vancouver Province contains a most interesting special dispatch from Tacoma giving a hitherto unpublished story of how DeLacy, of Tacoma, and his partner, Martin Egan, then city editor of the Victoria Times, trapped and broke up a gang of officials who were making a big fortune out of smuggling.

On the rocky, desolate shores in Tongas Narrows, off Spire Island, nine miles from Ketchikan, Alaska, the battered hulk of an old wooden steamer is being pounded to pieces by the wash of the surf. The wreckage is that of the steamer Portland, which ran ashore in the fog on the night of December 30th, 1905.

Although few persons in Tacoma are aware of the fact, this steamer is one that played a prominent part in a most interesting portion of the early history of the coast, and a principal actor in one of the greatest smuggling operations ever carried on in any country or any time.

She was built at Bath, Me., in 1855 and launched under the name of the Haytian Republic. She is a craft of 566 tons register, and has the following dimensions: Length, 131.5 feet; beam, 38.1 feet; depth, 20.2 feet. For several years she plied up and down the Atlantic seaboard, and during that time had a most interesting history which, however, is in the words of Kipling, "another story." She was then either purchased or chartered by what was then known as the Merchants' Steamship Company of Portland, Or., and placed in the coastwise trade between San Francisco and Tacoma, making frequent calls also at Portland.

While engaged in this trade she was secretly carrying on one of the greatest smuggling operations ever engineered in the United States or any other country, and this under the protection of a ring composed of some customs officers, a special agent of the government, and some of the shipping companies of the Northwest. The ring was one of the most thoroughly organized and cleverly operated of any that ever disgraced a government.

Conditions became apparent to all. Finally, however, conditions became so bad that they were apparent to all observing persons, and in spite of the power of the organization it was carrying on, the traffic in opium and Chinamen, the entire system was utterly broken up, the steamer confiscated and sold, and several men sent to the penitentiary, while others fled to China and other foreign countries. The work of detection was chiefly performed by a detective, Mr. Bennett, a member of the staff of the Tacoma Ledger, now a customs official of Tacoma.

With the exception of very few persons who were at that time on the "inside" no one knew the inner history and motives of the prosecution of the smugglers. This is probably the first time the story has ever appeared in full. But to commence at the beginning.

William H. Calkins was in the year 1892 a candidate for the United States senate. He was a warm friend of Nelson A. Bennett, who was then the owner of the Ledger. Mr. Bennett had taken a great deal of interest in the election and had made a tour of the state in the interest of his friend's campaign. At Port Townsend he had helped elect three men to the legislature with the understanding that they should lend their support to Mr. Calkins when the time came for the election of a United States senator.

Recalls Some Political History. When the time came for the election of a senator, the three men went back on their pledges and voted for Mr. Calkins' opponent, Watson C. Squire, of Seattle, with the result that he was elected by a majority of two votes.

At that time there was a duty of \$12 per pound on opium, and of course, a successful smuggler could make a fabulous sum by importing the drug if he could escape paying the duty. The business of running Chinamen over the line paid no less handsomely, as between \$100 and \$150 could be realized from each Chinaman successfully got into the country.

Within a very short time after the appointment of two of Squire's men to the customs office rumors became prevalent of smuggling operations. It

became common talk that every train out of Tacoma bound for Portland carried from ten to a hundred pounds of "dope," and that Chinamen by the hundreds were unlawfully coming into the country mainly by way of Portland.

Went to Vancouver. Mr. DeLacy had just returned from Olympia, where he had been reporting the "McGraw session" of the legislature for the Ledger. He had made a great success and Mr. Bennett decided that he was just the man for another important undertaking, that of investigating conditions in the customs service of the Puget Sound district.

DeLacy agreed to the plan and started at once. It was given out in the office that he had severed his connection with the paper and his cheques were paid him by the bank instead of by the treasurer of the paper.

No one employed on the Ledger, with the exception of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Squire, knew of the mission.

A well known man was the special agent of the treasury department of the Sound, and was assisted by Inspector J. H. Coblenz. All matters of a confidential nature were intrusted to these two men, and if smuggling was being carried on they should know of it if any one should.

DeLacy was acquainted with both of these men, and made up his mind to keep his eye on them while carrying on his investigations. He went at once to British Columbia and spent a solid month travelling between Victoria, Vancouver, Mission, and New Westminster, before he secured anything that in the slightest resembled a clew.

Obtains His First Clew.

While in Victoria he used to often drop into the office of the leading daily of the city, the Victoria Times, to see a friend, Martin Egan, who by the way is now in the employ of the Associated Press and during the recent Japanese-Russian war was one of its correspondents with the Japanese army in Manchuria. Egan was at that time city editor of the Times, and was one of the best informed men in the province on current affairs. Mr. DeLacy finally confided to him his mission, and asked his advice as to the best means of procedure. Egan promised to think the matter over and be ready to offer some suggestion when next DeLacy should be in the city.

On the following day DeLacy was surprised to be accosted by Inspector Coblenz, who at once inquired the reason for his being in Victoria.

"I quit the Ledger and am looking for real estate investments," was the reply.

"Oh, come off, Steve. I know better," was Coblenz's rejoinder.

DeLacy Gets Some Tips.

DeLacy protested that his answer had been the truth, but the inspector would not be deceived. They had a long conversation which finally ended in a partial confession on DeLacy's part of the object of his mission. He told Coblenz also that he suspected a customs official of being implicated in the business. The other, however, volunteered the information that, in his opinion at least, the official was merely incompetent and not connected with the frauds. To this he added the startling information that he suspected his chief of being mixed up in the deal.

DeLacy had not even suspected the confidential agent of the treasury department of being one of the gang, and the assertion took him entirely by surprise.

"Why don't you give him away, then?" he asked.

"I can't, Steve. But if you will help me we will show him up and at the same time, I think, prove that the customs official is an incompetent, but not a criminal."

When DeLacy saw Martin Egan again another link was added to the chain. Some time before two steamers had been lost on the coast of Washington and Oregon. These were the Michigan and Wilmington, both of which were owned and operated by the same concern that had chartered the Haytian Republic. The latter vessel had gone ashore near Portland and with her had been lost a cargo of opium, nearly a ton of opium and about fifty Chinamen. On the day that DeLacy saw Egan there was an account in one of the Victoria papers of a lawsuit arising from this wreck. A British Columbia man was suing the Merchants' Steamship Company for \$15,000, which he alleged he had advanced to buy the opium and pay the passage money for the Chinamen. The case had been thrown out of court, naturally, as it was directed against a corporation in another country.

Egan Suggests Clever Scheme. However, Egan had in his possession information about the testimony taken in the case that gave him a strong suspicion that the operators of the steamers were at the bottom of the smuggling operations. After considering the matter for a moment, Egan suggested a plan, the audacity and brilliancy of which readily showed the reason why he later rose to the rank of a really great newspaper correspondent. His scheme, as he explained it to his astonished friend, was that DeLacy should pretend to pass as a secret service agent of the United States government, and keep an eye on the man whose case had just been thrown out of court.

It might be possible to secure the entire story and a confession that would lead to the unearthing of the whole thing.

"No, that you, I don't care about going to the penitentiary when I return to the States," was the instant reply of the Ledger's correspondent.

"But you will not need to lead him to believe that you are in the employ of Uncle Sam. I will do that," insisted Egan. "If you prefer, let the matter be done by Levi H. Myers, the American consul at Victoria, and ask him

whether or not you will be safe in doing what I propose."

Consul Agrees to Plan.

DeLacy did as Egan suggested and Myers agreed readily to the plan, but cautioned DeLacy to keep his own skirts clean.

"Let Egan deceive the fellow if he can, but you keep out of it," was the consul's advice. Myers had long been aware of the disgraceful conditions prevailing, but had been unable to remedy them. He had secured much evidence which he had forwarded to Washington, D. C., but without result, for this reason. The authorities at the national capital when they received his communications invariably sent them to the special agent for investigation.

He would wait a reasonable time and report back to his superiors that the charges had been carefully looked into and found to be based only on rumors. Thus everything was whitewashed and Myers was powerless to do anything when he knew that much was wrong.

Explains his readiness to allow DeLacy to go to such extreme measures in securing evidence.

In the meantime, Egan saw the man whose case had been thrown out of court. For the sake of convenience we will call him Mr. Jones, which is not his real name. He is living to-day in Victoria, a respected and influential citizen, and for this reason his right name is not given.

Egan drew him into conversation and alluded to the lawsuit. He found the man willing to talk and during the conversation told him that he knew of a special Washington government official who was in the city. Jones expressed a desire to see the agent, and after a show of hesitation, Egan told him that the man usually frequented a certain restaurant. He further offered to introduce Jones to the official if opportunity presented itself. Jones bit and bit hard. That night the three "accidentally" met and Egan introduced the two men and then made himself scarce.

"You belong to a corps of which I have been wanting to see a member for some time," began Jones as soon as he was alone with DeLacy, and then without any pause went on to tell his whole story.

Makes His Bluff Strong.

"Oh, but you are mistaken," broke in the supposed treasury agent, when the recital was completed.

"You are from Washington, D. C., are you not?" asked the now frightened shipping agent.

"No, sir, I am from San Francisco. Never was in Washington, D. C., in my life."

Jones went away and saw Egan, of whom he demanded an explanation. Egan asked him if he supposed that DeLacy was a d—d fool or whether the United States was sending out idiots as its secret servants.

This reassured him, but to "make assurance doubly sure," he called on Myers and asked him if he knew whether or not there were Government detectives in the city. The Consul answered that he was not allowed to discuss such matters, but added that they were agents on the way and that they might be in the city for all he knew. This was true, for he had requested the authorities to send men out. They had done so and the men were at that time en route.

Made Jones positive that DeLacy was what he represented him to be, and what he himself strenuously denied being—a secret agent of the Washington Government. He went back to the Ledger man and had another talk with him.

Offers to Turn State's Evidence.

"I do not see why you keep yourself so secluded, but I suppose it is a part of your business. However, I have been in this smuggling deal with the Portland people. I advanced money to them in large sums, and now they are unable to pay me because of the loss of the steamer Wilmington, which has seriously crippled them, in spite of the vast sums that they have profited from the smuggling operations. I am sick of the whole business, and want to get out of it. I will turn state's evidence on the steamer case, and I can get my money, or a portion of it, to return to me."

"But," asked the now thoroughly interested Ledger representative, "have you proofs of what you say—any documents that would convict the men?"

"Lots of them," replied Jones, and at once produced nearly a hundred miscellaneous papers, and later produced the collection of various kinds. Among the collection were letters, telegrams, receipts, and last, but not least, a copy of a key by which every one of them might be deciphered.

Gives Up the Correspondence.

"Are you ready to turn these over to the American Consul?" asked Mr. DeLacy. "We must have the originals."

Jones readily agreed to do so, and on a certain day the three met in the office of the American consul and the whole mass of correspondence was given to Mr. Myers. DeLacy took copies of all the papers, and later published many of them in the Ledger with the key by which they could be translated from the language of legitimate business to the parlance of thieves. Nothing was done for a few days, as the officers had not arrived from Washington, D. C. They reached the city, however, on a day which was never remembered.

It was rumored that she had on board a quantity of opium, and it was determined to catch her red-handed. As soon as she left Victoria for Seattle the officers started for the Elliott Bay wharf by train and beat her in by a few minutes.

As soon as her nose touched the dock the officers boarded her and entered into conversation with Harry Struve, the captain. They informed him that they had evidence of his steamer being mixed up in smuggling operations. He denied this strenuously. As he was

vehemently denying the statement, DeLacy came on deck from below, where he had at once gone when coming on board, and laid down at the captain's feet about three pounds of opium which he had found in the galley behind some canned goods.

Think Captain Was Innocent.

Struve laughed and admitted that he was wrong. It has always been thought since that he was innocent himself, although it is hard to understand how he could be when his steamer was so thoroughly a smuggler. However, he was never convicted of complicity in the crime. Newspaper readers may remember an account published not many months ago of his capture by the Japanese fleet during the recent war in which he was running the blockade into one of the Russian ports, that was beleaguered by the Japanese. So much for him.

The Haytian Republic was confiscated by the government and later sold. Since that time she has been in Alaska trade and is well known in Tacoma as she often called here for cargo, lately being regularly employed bringing ore from Alaska to the Tacoma smelter. At the time of her capture by the government, however, her name was changed to Portland, and her new owners, the Alaska Commercial Company, did not want her to be laboring under her bad reputation.

Immediately following her capture many arrests were made. Included in the number were James Lotan, collector of customs at Portland and Republican boss of the city, and eleven of the men in his office, the secret service men, William Dunbar, president of the company which owned the Haytian Republic; Seld Back, a Chinese merchant of Portland, and also a member of the company, and many others from Washington and Oregon. William Dunbar, one of the other chief conspirators, got a tip of what was coming off on the day the steamer was seized. He packed his grip, came to Tacoma, thence went to Victoria, and escaped to China on a liner that was leaving late in the afternoon.

Nearly all those arrested were convicted and sent to the penitentiary and given large fines. There is little doubt that it was the biggest shakeup that ever took place in the customs service of this country. The members of the ring nearly all their money fighting the cases, and as a consequence used up their ill-gotten means so that when finally discharged from prison after serving their sentences they were impoverished and in very bad shape.

or not the customs official was guilty is never ascertained, as Coblenz had given him a quiet life when he first learned of DeLacy's plans. If he had been engaged in wrongdoing he had it all cleverly covered up before the end came.

Coblenz Later Commits Suicide.

After Coblenz had resisted many temptations of grafting in the customs service by which he could have made thousands of dollars merely by being inactive it is a strange fact that he committed suicide. He was appointed Superintendent of the state penitentiary at Walla Walla shortly after the trial of the men he had helped convict of smuggling. Before his term of office was completed, he committed suicide because, as was said, he was "fed up."

His books showed a few slight discrepancies.

The customs special agent received a sentence of one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000. This was the penalty that the greater part of his comrades also had to pay.

MODERN OBSCURE.

Some Facts About Woman's Life in Athens.

The day of the modern Athenian begins at an early hour in the morning, somewhere about 5 o'clock before the sun's rays have grown too powerful.

Coffee and rolls constitute the first repast, after which the women of the family fill up the rest of the forenoon with needlework and other occupations.

fast, and when this meal is over each one seeks her own apartment to rest, and absolute stillness in the house prevails. This siesta is universal. No one is to be seen out of doors, for according to the Athenian proverb "only fools and foreigners walk out in the middle of the day."

The large white stone houses, roofed with bright red tiles—a feature of the capital as it is seen to-day, blaze in the sunshine, the squares are deserted and hardly a sign of life is visible.

At 4 o'clock or thereabouts the world of Athens begins to stir itself, and the afternoon "tea" (as it is called) is the order of the day. Even in the colder months the usual dinner-hour is a trifle late according to English ideas, and as the heat increases the hour grows later, until in the height of summer it extends to half-past nine or ten o'clock.

When the weather is hot all Athens dines in the open, whether it be in garden, park, terrace, or, more modestly, at an open-air restaurant.

The meat most generally consumed is either lamb or goat, for there is but little beef to be procured in the country.

Greek women are as a rule good linguists. A girl will usually have a fair knowledge of at least one or two languages besides her mother tongue, and at a state ball or other similar function French and English may be heard to a large extent.

As in France, the "dot" system prevails, and marriage tends to become an arrangement "de convenance," in Greece the absence of country houses is a noticeable feature, and the kind of social intercourse and entertainment which characterizes English life in this way is almost entirely lacking.

Greek society may be said to contain four elements, which are, however, not so well defined as in other countries. "Noble" families of Austrian, Venetian, or Servian descent, and also families which rose to fame in the War of Independence. In addition to these there is a political class, and, lastly, those who have risen by their own efforts and have acquired money.—London Evening Standard.

Nell—Jack proposed to me last night. Aren't you surprised? Belle—Not at all. When I refused him he threatened to do something desperate.—Philadelphia Record.

Jetsam, Jokes and Jingles

COLLEGE TRAINING.

Five sons had Mr. Wilberforce. And, being keen on knowledge, He took it as a thing of course To send them all to college.

(Poor man, who'd no one to proclaim His quite misinformation!) He thought more wisdom was the aim Of higher education.)

John Jasper was the oldest son— He made the school editor— Now (thanks to duty nobly done) John Jasper is in heaven.

The Sophomores caught William Fritz, Old Wilberforce's next son. They kicked him playfully to bits, And passed him to the sexton.

George James was found upon the track (Shing college frats go natty!) And what they found of him, alas! Was scarce enough to bury.

Sam Jack excelled at Flatcut— (One higher branch they taught 'em—) Though the sport was somewhat rough— Jack passed a fine post-mortem.

The fifth son, Tom, still lives of course He did not go to college— (By this time Mr. Wilberforce Had got enough of knowledge.)

And Tom, unlearned, slinks hard and saves The money that he's earning. To place this tablet over four graves: "They Died of Too Much Learning."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

HOW HE REMEMBERED IT.

When they met on Chestnut street, after some months in which they hadn't seen each other, the one chap told the other he had taken a little house in Germantown, and was there with his larder, pen and ink, and coal bill. "Come up and see me some evening—any evening; we're rarely out, you know, and then, we have a telephone, so you can let us know when you're coming."

"I suppose your name is in the telephone directory?" queried the other. "Well, no; not yet, as we've just got the telephone; but our number is—is—let's see—something like—Ding it all, it's strange I forget that number, for just on purpose I multiplied it by two and divided the result by four, so as to enable me to remember it, and I can't recall the first thing about it. Ever know the like?"

"I'll write you the number," Philadelphia Record.

GOV. GILMORE'S SIGNATURE GOOD.

A story is told of how the late ex-Gov. Joseph A. Gilmore, of New Hampshire, when he was superintendent of the Concord and Claremont railroad, once wrote a letter to one of his section bosses who had done something to displease him. All the men could make out was the date and Superintendent Gilmore's signature.

Some time afterward, being in Concord, the man went to call on the superintendent at his office.

"Hello, John, how do you do?" said Mr. Gilmore. "Well, what are you doing now?"

"Why, I'm up here at the same place on the section," Mr. Gilmore replied.

"What?" said Mr. Gilmore, "didn't you get a letter from me?" naming the date. "Why, yes, certainly," answered John. "Well, didn't you know that that was a letter of dismissal?"

"Letter of dismissal!" cried the astonished John. "No! I couldn't make it out, except that it was from headquarters and signed by you, sir. But after some study I concluded it was a pass. As none of the contractors on the road could read it, they all accepted my statement that it was a pass from Mr. Gilmore, and I have been riding on it ever since."

TALKING TO HER.

"You never will talk to me," complained the lady. Now I just want you to put down that everlasting paper and make yourself agreeable. Some husbands enjoy a little conversation with their wives, but all you seem to care about is your paper."

"I don't think, my dear."

"I know you don't think. That's just the trouble with you. You don't consider that I'm here in the house all day with no one to talk to but the children and the servants and the tradesmen and peddlers and any friend who may happen to come in, unless I happen to go out, and you're in town all day long, meeting people."

"I don't meet many people. I just go—"

"Yes, you go. I know that. I go home to you like, but I have to stay at home so that you can have a pleasant place to come to when you are tired of going. Then you just take up your paper and I can never get a word out of you the whole of the evening."

"I'm perfectly willing to talk, but—"

"I wish you wouldn't interrupt me when I'm talking, but you don't want to talk to me. I suppose that's it. I'm not sufficiently appreciative, I suppose. I'm just your wife. Some husbands even take an interest in their wives. They come home and tell them all the little things that have happened during the day and what they have been doing and where they've been going and whom they've seen and what they said. There's Mr. Conway. He tells Mrs. Conway everything and discusses books and politics and things with her."

"I don't care if I don't. There are other things to talk about besides books and politics. I should hope. If I attempt to tell you anything you never pay the least attention to what I'm saying. I was telling you last night about the romances the Gansprows are having with the Gansprows."

"I believe I was saying something about Walter Enticee. You simply weren't paying the least attention to what I said. I might as well be talking to a wall."

"You wouldn't? If I was any other woman I should stand it. I'm sure I sometimes wonder John Henry Jillingworth, I believe you are listening to me now one bit. What was I saying?"

"You were saying that you wanted me to talk to you," replied the brutal husband, "but you don't give me any satisfaction."—Chicago Daily News.

TWO CENTS EXTRA.

J. J. Lampton came across an organ grinder with a monkey the other afternoon, and it cost him seven cents and five minutes' time.

"Pleas give de monk de mun," cried the man behind the organ. "Vera goods monk. Dance alls day—wotta hard. He talks he cap off to you. He calls Jack—an' Jack certain' goods to me."

Mr. Lampton was evidently amused. Perhaps any man who has been mayor of a country town is apt to get that way once in a while—and perhaps not.

"Pins animal you've got there," said Mr. Lampton.

"Thank you, mister; he preta goods monk."

Thereupon Jack began doing stunts as he never does when he's alone. He would stand on his head; light on his feet, and then look wise. He would hold out his scrawny paw in a most bewitching manner, and wink in a way to make any human envious.

After Jack had handed over the coins given to him for his master he would "do" a few tricks inside out and become downright dejected. The grinder would tug at the rope, and it would be only after many pulls that Jack would cheer up and take notice.

"How long have you had him?" asked the ex-mayor.

"Five years, Mr. Jack besta friend!"

"Five years! Well, here are five pennies one for each year."

"Thank you, mister. But, say, I made mistake. I had Jack for seven years. Mr. Jack besta friend."

And thereupon Mr. Lampton laughingly handed over the price of a two-cent stamp.—Washington Post.

The congressional committee on hazing made its report. "We find," it said, "that if all the guilty were punished by expulsion there would be nothing left of the academy—but the buildings and a caretaker." Naturally, this caused a leaning to the side of mercy.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Timkins—"I hear that young Stringer came to an untimely end in Arizona."

Simkins—"Yes. He went there with the intention of living by his wits." Timkins—"Poor fellow." He ought to have known he didn't have sufficient capital for an undertaking like that.—Chicago Daily News.

Hotel Guest—in the West—"So you recently came from farther West?" Waiter—"Yes, sir. I did. Go, disgruntled with de morals ob dat section, sah. De Waitah's Dante Union use to lynch guests wot giv less nor one dollah, sah, and I couldn't stand that. No, sah. I don't considah a man ought to be hurt unless he gives less nor fifty cents, sah."—New York Weekly.

"Well, no doubt the legislature will enact remedial laws." Good Lord! Can't they let bad enough alone?—Puck.

"Has your son arrived at years of discretion?" "Oh, yes. He's about to be married." "How, you contradicted yourself?"—Cleveland Leader.

"Is this place highly correct in its atmosphere?" "Couldn't be more so. Why even the fogs are seldom dissipated."—Baltimore American.

"There is a rumor that Vice-President Fairbanks has been offered a congenial position." "What is it?" "They want him for president of an artificial ice company."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Nuwed—"Here's the bread I started to make to-day. Isn't it too annoying?" Mr. Nuwed—"Why, it isn't baked at all." Mrs. Nuwed—"I know it isn't; that's just it. I put plenty of baking powder in it, but it doesn't seem to have worked."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Don't you think it would be a good idea for you to make another speech?" "What for?" asked Senator Sorghum. "If I don't make a speech people will think I'm more than I care to say. If I do they say I'm vain to think I want to talk, whether I know anything or not."—Washington Star.

Just once, after he had been on the stand continuously for many hours, the great financier lost his temper, and retorted with an angry answer. "I'm afraid you forget that you are a gentleman," observed counsel. The rebuke struck home. The witness winced visibly, but he was not unwilling to justify himself.

"Where one is called on to forget so many things, all at once, one becomes confused, you know," he stammered.—Life.

"Well, little one, how many brothers and sisters have you got?" "One brother and one sister. How many have you got?" "I'm better off than you. I've got four of each." "Oh, then, your mother has got eight to wash."—Punch.

"Do you think investigations bring about substantial and permanent reforms?" "Not in most cases," answered Senator Sorghum. "Their chief function is to give human nature a universal craving to know the worst."—Washington Star.

Mistress—"Well, why don't you boil the eggs?" Cook—"Sure, I've no clock in the kitchen to go by." Mistress—"Why, yes, Bridget, there's a clock in the kitchen." Cook—"Phawt good it is—it's in the minutes."—Cleveland Leader.

Maggie—"Chimnie, is youse sure de ice will hold?" Chimnie—"Aw gwant, ty course it will. Wuzn't I on it last year?"—Judge.

The Sutor—"What are all those men's photos for?" The Belle—"Oh, that's my collection of souvenir spoons."—Baltimore American.

Solicitor (sarcastically)—"And would you swear that these fowls belonged to you?" Prosecutor—"I would." Solicitor—"Well, now then, would you be surprised if I told you that I have half-a-dozen fowls at home exactly like these?" Prosecutor—"Not in the least. I've mislaid about a dozen lately from the run."—Punch.

"AN ENEMY TO THE KING"

BY HAGENBUCH WYMAN.

CHAPTER I.

Two Encounters by Night.

Hitherto I have written with the sword, after the fashion of greater men, and requiring no secretary. I now take up the quill to set forth, correctly, certain incidents which, having been noticed about, stand in danger of being inaccurately reported by some imitator of Brantome and De l'Etoile. If all the world is to know of this matter, let it know thereof rightly.

It was early in January, in the year 1572, that I first set out for Paris. My mother had died when I was twelve years old, and my father had followed her a year later. It was his last wish that I, his only child, should remain at the chateau, in Anjou, continuing my studies until the end of my twenty-first year. He had chosen that I should learn manners as best I could at home, not as page in some great household or as gentleman in the retinue of some high personage. "A de Launay shall have no master but God and the King," he said. Reverently I had fulfilled his injunctions, holding my young impulses in leash. I passed the time in sword practice with my old steward, Michel, who had followed my father in the wars under Coligny, in hunting in our little patch of woods, reading Latin authors in the flower garden of the chateau, or in my favorite chamber—that was at the top of the new tower which had been built in the reign of Henri II. de France, the original black tower from which the earliest De Launay of note got the title of Sieur de La Touraine. All this while I was holding in curb my impatient desires. So almost restless are the forces that impel the young heart, that there must have been some hard struggle within me had I had to wait even a thousand years for the evil day which finally set me free to go what way I chose. I rose early on that cold but sunlit January day, made with eagerness to be off and away into the great world that at last lay open to me. Poor old Michel was sad that I decided to go alone. But the only servant whom I would have taken with me was the only one to whom I would entrust the house of my fathers in my absence—old Michel himself. I thought the others too rustic. My few tenants would have made awkward lackeys in peacetime, and soldiers in war.

Michel had my portmanteau fastened on my horse, which had been brought out into the courtyard, and then he stood by me while I took my last breakfast in La Touraine; and, in my haste to be off, I would have eaten little had he not pressed much upon me, reminding me how many leagues I would have to ride before meeting a good inn on the Paris road. He was sad, poor old Michel, at my going, and yet he partook of some of my eagerness. At last I had forced down my unwilling throat food enough to satisfy even old Michel's solicitude. He girded on one of the finest of the swords that my father had had placed over my violet velvet doublet the new cloak I had bought for the occasion, handed me my new hat with its showy plumes, and stood aside for me to pass out. In the pocket of my red breeches was a purse holding enough golden crowns to ease my path for many leagues to come. I cast one last look around the old hall and, trying to check the rapidity of my breath, and the rising of the lump in my throat, strode out to the courtyard, breathed the fresh air with a new ecstasy, mounted the steaming horse, gave Michel my hand for a moment, and, purposely avoiding meeting his eyes, spoke a last kind word to the old man. After acknowledging the farewells of the other servants, who stood in line trying to look joyous, I started my horse with a little jerk of the rein, and was borne swiftly through the porte, over the bridge and out into the world.

Paris was the home of my fathers and my childhood; before me was Paris. It was a fine, bracing winter morning, and I was twenty-one. A good horse was under me, a sword was at my side, there was money in my pocket. Will I ever feel again as I did that morning?

Some have stupidly wondered why, being a Huguenot born and bred, I did not, when free to leave La Touraine, go at once to offer my sword to Henri of Navarre or to some other leader of the party. This is easily answered. If I was a Huguenot, I was also a man of twenty-one, and the latter much more than the former. Paris was the centre of the world. There was the court, there were the adventures to be had, there must be one to see the whole of life: there would I meet men and make conquests of women. There awaited me the pleasures of which I had known only by report, there the advancement, the triumphs in personal quarrels; and, above all else, the great love affair of my dreams. Who that is a man and twenty-one has not such dreams? The greatest fool, I think, is he who would have gone through life entirely without folly. What then mattered religion to me? Or what mattered the rivalry of parties, except as they might serve my own personal ambitions and desires? Youth was ebullient to me. The longing to penetrate the unknown made inaction intolerable to me. I must rush into the whirlpool. I must be in the very midst of things. I longed for gaiety, for mystery, for contest. I must sing, drink, fight, make love. It is true that there would have been some outlet for my energies in camp life, but no gratification for my finer tastes, no luxury, no such pleasures as Paris afforded—little diversity, no elating sense of being at the centre of events, no opportunities for love-making. In Paris were the pretty women. The last circumstance alone would have decided me.

I had reached twenty-one without having been deeply in love. I had, of course, had transient periods of inclination toward more than one of the demoiselles in the neighborhood of La Touraine, but these demoiselles had rapidly become insipid to me. As I grew older, I found it less easy to be attracted by young ladies whom I had known from childhood. I had none the less desire to be in love; but the woman whom I should love must be new to me, a mystery, something to fathom and yet unfathomable. She must be

a world, inexhaustible, always retaining the charm of the partly unknown. I had high aspirations. No pretty maid, however low in station, was unworthy of a kiss and some flattery; but the real affaire d'amour of my life must have no elements but magnificent ones. She must be some great lady of the court, and our passion must be attended by circumstances of mystery, danger, everything to complicate it and raise it to an epic height. Such was the amour I had determined to find.

I looked back at La Touraine, when I reached the top of the hill that would, in another minute, shut it from my view. I saw old Michel standing at the porte. I waved my hand to him, and turned to proceed on my way. Soon the lump in my throat melted, and the moisture left my eyes, and only the future concerned me. Every object that came into sight, every tree along the roadside, now interested me. I passed several travellers, some of whom seemed to envy me my indifference to the cold weather, my look of joyous content.

About noon I overtook, just where the road left a wood and turned to cross a bridge, a small cavalcade consisting of an erect, handsome gentleman of middle age, and several armed lackeys. The gentleman wore a black velvet doublet, and his attire, from his snowy ruff to his black boots, was in the best condition. He had a frank, manly countenance that invited address. At the turn of the road he saw me, and, taking me in at a glance, he fell behind his lackeys that I might come up to him. He greeted me courteously, and after he had spoken of the weather and the promise of the sky, he mentioned, incidentally, that he was going to Paris. I told him my own destination, and we came to talking of the court. I perceived from his remarks, that he was well acquainted there. There was some talk of the quarrels between the King's favorites and those of his brother, the Duke of Anjou; of the latter's suavity over the King; of the probabilities—for and against Anjou's leaving Paris and putting himself at the head of the malcontent and Huguenot parties; of the friendship between Anjou and his sister Marguerite, who remained at the Court of France while her husband, Henri of Navarre, held his mimic Huguenot court in Bern. Presently, the name of the Duke of Guise came up.

Now we Huguenots held, and still hold, Henri de Guise to have been a chief instigator of the event of St. Bartholomew's Night, in 1572. Always I had in my mind the picture of Coligny, under whom my father had fought, lying dead in his own courtyard, in the Rue de Bethany, his murder done under the direction of that same Henri, his body thrown from his window into the court at Henri's orders, and there spurned by Henri's foot. I had heard, too, of this illustrious duke's open continuance of his armor with Marguerite, queen or leader, Henri of Navarre, who had taken of him to the gentleman at whose side I rode. I put no restraint on my tongue.

"The Duke of Guise!" I said. "All that I ever wish to say of him can be very quickly spoken. If, as you Catholics believe, God has an earthly representative in the Pope, then I think the devil has one in Henri de Guise." The gentleman was quiet for a moment, and looked very sober. Then he said gravely:

"All men have their faults, monsieur. The difference between men is that some have no virtues to compensate for their vices."

"If Henri de Guise has any virtues," I replied, "he wears a mask over them; and he conceals them more effectively than he hides his predilection for assassination, his amours, and his design to rule France through the Holy League of which he is the real head."

The gentleman turned very red, and darted at me a glance of anger. Then restraining himself, he answered in a very low tone:

"Monsieur, the subject can be discussed by us in only one way, or not at all. You are young, and it would be too pitiful for you to be out of before you have even seen Paris. Doubtless you are impatient to arrive there. It would be well, then, if you rode on a little faster. It is my intention to proceed at a much slower pace than will be agreeable to you."

And he reined in his horse. I reined in mine likewise. I was boiling with wrath at his superior tone, and his consideration for my youth, but I initiated his coolness as well as I could.

"Monsieur," said I, "whether or not I ever see Paris is not a matter to concern you. I cannot allow you to consider my youth. You wish to be obnoxious; then consider that nothing in the world would be a greater favor to me than your opinion of Henri de Guise."

The man smiled gently, and replied without passion:

"Then, as we certainly are not going to fight, see my refusal to be not on account of your youth, but on account of my necessity of reaching Paris without accident."

His horse stood still. His lackeys also had stopped their horses, which stood pawing and snorting at a respectful distance. It was an awkward moment for me. I could not stand there trying to persuade a perfectly serene man to fight. So with an abrupt pull of the rein I started my horse, mechanically applied the spur, and galloped off. A few minutes later I was out of sight of this singularly

NO ADULTERATION

IS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF

"SALADA"

CEYLON GREEN TEA.

THE TEA THAT OUTCLASSES ALL JAPANESE. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

LEAD PACKETS ONLY. 40c., 50c. and 60c. PER LB. AT ALL GROCERS. KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO. WHOLESALE AGENTS.

self-controlled gentleman. I had read his description of the Duke of Guise. I was annoyed for some time to think that he had had the better of the occurrence, and I gave myself up for an hour to the unprofitable occupation of mentally re-enacting the scene in a manner more creditable to myself.

"I may meet him in Paris some day," I said to myself, "and find an occasion to right myself in his estimation. He shall not let my youth interfere for me again."

Then I wished that I had learned his name, that I might, on reaching Paris, have found out more about him. But several lackeys, he was, doubtless, not himself an important personage, but a follower of one. Not wishing to meet him again until circumstances should have changed, I passed the next inn to which I came, guessing that he would stop here, and then, in a way, so, for he did not come up with me that day, or at any time during my journey.

It was at sunset on a clear cold evening that I was furthering my journey. I rode into Paris through the Porte St. Michel and stared at I proceeded along the Rue de la Harpe at the crowds of people hurrying in either direction in each of the narrow, crooked streets, each person so absorbed in his own errand, and so used to the throng and the noise, that he paid no heed to the animation that so interested and stirred me. The rays of the setting sun, lighted up the towers of the colleges and abbeys at my right, while those at my left stood black against the purple and yellow sky. I rode on, and on, not wishing to stop at an inn until I should have seen more of the panorama that so charmed me. At last I reached the left bank of the Seine and saw before me the little Isle of the City, the sunlit towers of Notre Dame rising above the wilderness of towers and spires surrounding them. I crossed the Pont St. Michel, stopping for a moment to look westward toward the Tour de Nesle, and then eastward to the Tournele, thus covering in two glances the river bank of the university through which I had just come. Emerging from the bridge I followed the Rue de la Harpe, across the line of the city, finding everywhere the same bustle, the same coming and going of citizens, priests, students and beggars, all alert, yet not to be surprised at any spectacle that might arise before them.

Reaching the right arm of the Seine I stopped again, this time on the Pont-au-Change, and, embracing the river in a sweeping look from left to right, the river bank of the town, the Paris of the court and the palaces, of the markets and of trade, the Paris in which I hoped to find a splendid future, the Paris into which, after taking this comprehensive view from the towers of the Louvre and the Tour de Nesle, away toward, to the Tour de Billy away rightward, I urged my horse with a jubilant heart. It was a quite dark Paris by the time I plunged into it. The Rue St. Denis along which I rode, was beginning to be lighted here and there by stray rays from windows. The still narrower streets, that ran like crooked corridors in a great chateau from the large thoroughfares, seemed to be altogether dark.

But, dark as the city had become, I had determined to explore some of it that night, so charming was its novelty, so inviting to me were its countless streets leading to who knows what. I stopped at a large inn in the Rue St. Denis, saw my tired horse well cared for by a hostler, and, after a moment's rest, I deposited in a clean, white-washed chamber, overlooking the street, at a supper such as only a Paris innkeeper can serve and a ravenous youth from the country can devour, and went aloft, after curfew, into the now entirely dark and no longer crowded street, to find what might befall me.

It had grown colder at nightfall, and I had to draw my cloak closely around me. A wind had come up, too, and the few people whom I met were walking with head thrust forward, the better to resist the breeze when it should oppose them. Some were attended by armed servants bearing lanterns. The signboards that hung from the projecting stories of the tall houses, swung as the wind swayed, and there was a continual sound of creaking. Clouds had risen, and the moon was obscured much of the time, so that when I looked down some of the narrower streets I could not see whether they ended within a short distance, turned out of sight, or continued far in the same direction. Being accustomed to the country roads, the squares of smaller towns and the wide avenues of the little park at La Touraine, I was at first surprised at the narrowness of the streets. Across one of them lay a drunken man, peacefully snoring. His head touched the house on one side of the street, and his feet pressed the wall on the opposite side. It surprised me to find so many of the streets no broader than this.

But there was more breathing room wherever two streets crossed, and where several of them opened into some great place. The crookedness and curvature of the streets constantly tempted me to seek what might be beyond around the corner, or the bend; and whenever I sought, I found still other corners or bends hiding the unknown, and crying me to investigate.

I had started westward from the inn, intending to proceed toward the Louvre. But presently, having turned aside from one irregular street into another, I did not know what was the direction in which I went. The only noises that I heard were those caused by the wind, excepting now and then came suddenly a burst of loud talk, mingled mirth and jangling, as quick-

cabaret opened and closed. When I heard footsteps on the uneven pebble pavement of the street, and saw approaching me out of the gloom some cloaked pedestrian, I mechanically gripped the handle of my sword, and kept a wary eye on the stranger, knowing that in passing each other we must almost touch elbows. His own suspicious and cautious demeanor and motions reflected mine.

At night, in the narrow streets of a great town, there exists in every foot-fall heard, every human figure seen emerging from the darkness, the possibility of an encounter, an adventure, something unexpected. So, to the night roamer, every human sound or sight has an unwelcome interest.

As I followed, the turning of one of the narrow streets, the darkness, some distance ahead of me, was suddenly cleft by a stream of light from a window that was quickly opened in the second story of a tall house on the right hand side of the way. Then the window was darkened by the form of a man coming from the chamber within. At his appearance into view I stood still. Resting for a moment on his knees on the window ledge, he lowered first one leg, then the other, then his body, and presently he was hanging by his hands over the street. Then the face of a woman appeared in the window, and as the man remained there, suspended, he looked up at her inquiringly.

"It is well," she said, in a low tone, "but he quick. We are just in time." And she stood ready to close the window as soon as he should be out of the way.

"Good night, adorable," he replied, and dropped to the street. The lady immediately closed the window, not even waiting to see how the man had alighted.

Had she waited to see that she would have seen him, in leaping over to prevent his sword from striking the ground, lose his balance on a detached paving stone, and fall heavily on his right arm.

"Fate," he hissed, as he slowly scrambled to his feet. "I have broken my arm."

With his right arm hanging by his side, and clutching his elbow with his left hand, as if in great pain, he hastened away from the spot, not having noticed me. I followed him.

After a second turn, the street crossed another. In the middle of the open space of the junction, there stood a cross, as could be seen by the moonlight that now came through an interval in the procession of wind-driven clouds.

Just as the man with the hurt arm, who was slender and had a dandified walk, reached this open space, a gust of wind came into it with him, and there came also, from the other street, a robust gentleman of medium height, holding his head high and walking briskly. Caught by the gust of wind, my gentleman from the second story window ran precipitately into the other.

The robust man was not sent backward an inch. He took the shock of meeting with the firmness of an unyielding wall, so that the slender gentleman rebounded. Each man uttered a brief oath and grasped his sword, the slender one forgetting the condition of his arm.

"Oh, it is you," said the robust man, in a virile voice, of which the tone was now purposely offensive. "The wind blows fragile articles into one's face to-night."

(To be continued.)

Diamond Dyes

THE ONLY PACKAGE DYES WHICH GIVE SPECIAL COLORS FOR WOOL AND SILK, AND FOR COTTON, LINEN, AND ALL MIXED GOODS.

Diamond Package Dyes, for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods will color wool, silk, cotton, or linen in the same batch better than any other dyes ever produced. For the finest results, however, different strengths are needed for aniline products, and for vegetable products, therefore the Diamond Dyes give the ladies one dye for silk or wool, and one dye for cotton, linen, or mixed goods.

The crude and weak package dyes put up by some speculators to imitate the DIAMOND DYES, have brought dishonor and ruin to many homes. They produce dull, blotchy and hideous colors, destroying good and valuable materials and are positively dangerous to handle. Such dyes are sold by some merchants for the sake of the big profits they yield.

Send your name and address to Wm. & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, P. Q., for Instruction Book, Card of Dyed Samples, and Verse Story entitled, "The Longjohn's Trip to the Klondike." Free to any lady residing in Canada or Newfoundland.

DISPELLING A HALLUCINATION.

The Widow—"Now, gittin' right down to it, had facts, none, what am yo' proposin'?"

The Sutor—"Mah, dear, I've got a good job as manager ob a laundry in sight."

The Widow—"Well, yo' want t' get dat out ob sight an' forgit it! Mah, last husband had dat same hallucination, but de lady who promised t' be his, hush an' obey him positively refused t' be de laundry!"—Puck.

THE ROBERT

H. H. FUDGER, President.

SIMPSON

COMPANY, LIMITED

J. WOOD Manager.

Saturday, May 16, 1906.

Of Interest to Mail Order Customers

WE PREPAY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

On All Orders of \$25.00.....

or over to your nearest railway station in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, and as far west as Winnipeg, on all orders received from Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Yukon Territories

excepting on some especially heavy goods, such as Furniture, Bookery, Groceries, Heavy Hardware, Baby Carriages, Wall Paper, Pictures and Sewing Machines. WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO SHIP BY CHEAPEST WAY.



Men's Rain or Shine COATS

Worth in the regular way \$10, special to Mail Order Customers

\$6.95

In selecting the material for this coat we had to contract for a large quantity of it in order to get the price concession which enables us to offer such extraordinary value. But we have been careful not to sacrifice quality for price, and have kept before us the make and finish of material which is most suitable and serviceable for this class of coat

The material is an imported English Covert Cloth, a close, smooth-finish surface, specially suitable to resist the rain. It comes in two shades, dark Oxford grey and a greenish fawn, cut in a long single-breasted Chesterfield style, loose and roomy, with broad shoulders and close-fitting collars, lined throughout with Italian cloth to match, sizes 34 to 44. Our Special Price

6.95

SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON A POST CARD AND WE WILL SEND YOU A COPY OF OUR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED 200 PAGE SPRING CATALOGUE.

Address THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED Dept. V. T. TORONTO, ONT.

E. B. Eddy's Wire-Hoop Tubs and Pails

They are made from the best selected lumber, with galvanized spring steel wire, electrically welded hoops, which, being corrugated, allow for expansion and contraction, so no matter what the weather is, the tub is always in good condition. For sale everywhere.

The E. B. Eddy Co. Ltd., Hull, Canada

JAMES MITCHELL, agent, Victoria, B. C.
V. W. MITCHELL, agent, Vancouver, B. C.

AT MERCY OF MAD DENTIST.

At Point of Revolver Was Forced to Submit to Extraction of Teeth.

A terrible adventure befell the secretary of a well known French deputy while visiting his dentist recently, and the details have just become public at the trial in Paris.

He had been suffering from toothache, and went to have the troublesome tooth extracted. He sat down in a chair, and had just begun to explain his trouble when the dentist shouted, "All right! I'll have them all out for you in a minute."

The secretary said that he was at that time merely wanted one tooth taken out, but he stopped short when he saw the dentist produce a revolver. Pointing the weapon at the secretary's head the dentist exclaimed: "If you move a muscle while I am taking out your teeth you are a dead man."

The secretary said that he was at the mercy of a madman, and remained perfectly still while the dentist put the revolver back in his pocket and proceeded to draw out the teeth. One by one they were pulled out, the madman drawing the revolver whenever the patient exhibited any signs of protest. When eight teeth had been wrenching out the madman said: "That will do, you have been very quiet. Three frames if you please."

The secretary paid at once, staggered out of the room, and went to the nearest police station. A force of police was sent, and when they entered the room the madman opened fire on them. He shot one of the constables in the arm and another in the leg before he was knocked down and handcuffed.

HARDLY FAIR.

"Did you tell your master that I helped you with your French exercise, Gerald?"

"Yes, Peter."

"What did he say?"

"Said he wouldn't keep me in to-day 'cos it didn't seem fair I should suffer for your ignorance!"—Windsor Magazine.

SPECIAL TO LADIES

We are renowned for style and careful work in Ladies' Suits and Children's Dresses. Exclusive designs in our new arrivals of Chinese, Japanese, and Pongee Silks, Linen and Cotton Wear. Underwear made to order.

50 HOP & CO.

75A FORT STREET

MARINE IRON WORKS

FEMBOKE ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

STOCK—We buy first hand for cash MACHINERY—Modern and labor saving. All branches executed in our own works by SKILLED MECHANICS. PRICES—Cost of materials and labor, with a moderate percentage added.

TEST THE ABOVE STATEMENTS. Works Tel. 67. Res. Tel. 10

BE LOYAL

Fly a FLAG, 29 to choose from, at Bittencourt's, cor. Broad and Pandora Sts. New and clean, at half regular prices.

BUSINESS CHANGE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have bought out the ladies' clothing business of Tai Chen & Co., a high Douglas street, opposite City Hall, and same will in future be known as J. BOW & CO. All amounts due to Tai Chen & Co. are payable to the undersigned, who will pay all outstanding accounts.

L. BOW & CO.

The Seamen's Institute

11 LANGLEY STREET.
Free reading room for seamen and seafaring men. Open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL

Shawnigan Lake



The most perfectly appointed health and pleasure resort outside of Victoria. Twenty-eight miles ride on N. & C. railway. Tennis, croquet, lawn, pleasure boats, fishing and hunting. Get off at Koenig's.

Mrs. A. Koenig, Proprietress

HOTEL STRATHCONA

SHAWNIGAN LAKE, B. C.

GOOD FISHING. BOATS FOR HIRE.

MRS. WORK.

VICTORIA'S TOURIST RESORT

GOLDSTREAM HOTEL

Under New Management.

1022 BAY STREET.



A FINE DRIVE FROM THE CITY, 20 minutes by E. & N. high class hotel; every comfort; lunch and dinner a specialty. WINES, LIQUORS, etc., of the best. Good stabling.

DOGS AS POLICEMEN.

Successful Belgian Experiment—Considerable Reduction in Crime.

J. E. Whitty gives in the World's Work and Police Journal the results of the experiments made in Belgium in using the dog as a policeman. At the age of three months the small police dog of Brussels goes to a sort of preparatory school, though it is probable that the older dogs have already, in their mysterious ways, been taught to perform valuable services. Though some forward dogs finish their education at one year old, the trainer much prefers really to begin and complete their lessons at two years old. By that time the dogs have come to days of discretion, and are much less likely to be led away by their emotions—a matter that requires consideration when it is a question of severely injuring the quarry or not. Three months is all that is required to perfect the aspirant to enrollment among the regulars, and having passed a medical examination, they are duly qualified to take his place in the ranks as a policeman. A or B. Each dog is assigned to a particular police officer, and though he of course knows and obeys all the members of his brigade as a good companion should, he yet remains more particularly the dog of his master. Work that goes as soon as dark sets in, the dogs accompany their men on their rounds whose duties lead them into lonely places, past empty houses, or anywhere where rascals may lurk. They are out for a certain number of hours—the first beat being from nine to one, the second from one to four, and thoroughly enjoy their profession.

Your dog is eminently a sporting animal, and when he has once learnt that his quarry is the human being who is generally dirty and ragged, the intelligent creature—who is by the way, almost invariably an aristocrat—preferring purple and fine linen—enters thoroughly into the game, and hunts the burglar and the thief with zest. It must detract from his pleasure somewhat that he is generally murdered, but this is mainly in order that he shall not eat poisoned bait so often provided for him; still he is able not only to pin his man, but to get in most satisfactory (if not serious) bites, a fact which has a most deterrent effect on bad characters. The muzzle, partly fixed with elastic, is easily loosened when necessary. In Ghent, where the canine police are sheep dogs of various breeds, the dogs are provided with waterproof coats. In Germany, where dogs as policemen have been officially instituted, they are not muzzled, and Belgian officials who have studied the question think it will lead to difficulties; but the German is law-abiding, and if a thief is bitten by order of the state, even when taken only on suspicion, he will probably not revolt.

As a proof of what the police dogs have done in reducing crime within the four years since they have been established at Brussels, the commissaire states that, whereas formerly at least 12 houses a year were completely cleared out by thieves during the absence of the inhabitants (a favorite procedure among Belgian burglars, the entire house being stripped, even to the lead piping), now only four occur, while general robberies, and especially attacks on pedestrians in lonely parts, have almost ceased where they are employed.

VESTS OF M. P.'S.

Plainness of Majority Contrasted with Fancy Styles of Jews.

"The most conspicuous feature of the present parliamentary vest is the lack of bright colors," says the Tailor and Cutter, London.

"The young and dandy members seem to have selected plain black and white stripes, or some design which has a large proportion of white; but those who have adopted the color of utility wear many other shades of colors. There are several buff shades, some maroon, a few blues overchecked with black.

"Some of the Jewish members favor the fancy vest, and, as a rule, display good taste."

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

TO RENT—Six roomed house, all modern improvements, 72 Frederick street, near car line. Apply at 20 Frederick street.

PASTURE TO RENT—For one or two cows. T. Minley, 130 California avenue.

TO LET—Six roomed furnished house, rent reasonable, 14 Hillside avenue. Apply 77½ Government street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with breaks, fast. No. 8 Pioneer street.

TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished cottages, 45 and 57, Apply 104 Yates street.

TO RENT—Suite of offices on first floor in Bank of Montreal building. Occupation May 1st. Apply Bank of Montreal.

TO LET—Housekeeping rooms, large, warm and sunny, in the Douglas House, Elliott street, one block from C. P. R. wharf and half block from Parliament Buildings.

TO LET—Well furnished house, modern in every respect, on car line. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

VICTORIA WATER WORKS

Attention is called to Sec. 22 of the Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1900, which reads as follows: "No person shall sprinkle or use in any manner whatsoever, the water supplied by the City upon lawns, gardens, yards or grounds of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 9 in the morning, and the hours of 5 and 10 in the evening, unless the water so used shall be supplied by meter."

The ordinary fine for each and every infraction of the above regulations is 50c, but this provision shall in no way prejudice any proceedings for enforcing the penalty provided by Sec. 3 of the same by-law, viz: On conviction before a Justice of the Peace a fine not exceeding \$100 or a term of imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not exceeding three months.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.
City Hall, 6th May, 1906.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the Annual Court of Revision of the Municipality of the City of Victoria will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1906, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessment as made by the Assessor, and for receiving and considering the Assessment Roll.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
Victoria, B.C., May 15th, 1906.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Raft Water Works Wood Tank," will be received up to twelve o'clock, noon, of the 24th May, 1906, for the construction of a 20 feet diameter, 24 feet high Wood Tank for the Town of Saanich, in the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, according to plans and specifications, which may be obtained at the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, and at the office of the Superintendent of the Rocky Mountains Park, Banff, Alberta, and of John Galt, Esq., Victoria.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the tank is to be constructed.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES: A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father or mother, if the father is deceased of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT should be made at the end of three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to apply for patent.

By order,
PERLEY G. KEYES,
Secretary.
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 23rd April, 1906.
Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

NOTICE.

"EMPRESS HOTEL" LICENSE.
Notice is hereby given that the application, a copy whereof is herewith set forth, for a license to the Clerk of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, B. C., and that the said application shall be brought on for hearing before the said Board of Licensing Commissioners at the sitting thereof to be held on Wednesday, the 31st June, 1906, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

By R. MARPOLE,
General Superintendent Pacific Division.

"To the Honorable the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, B. C., 28th April, 1906.
The Canadian Pacific Railway Company hereby applies to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, for a license to sell wine, spirits, beer or other fermented or intoxicating liquor in the building known as the 'Empress Hotel,' erected by the said Company on the block of land bounded on the east by Belleville street, on the east by Douglas street, on the north by Humboldt street, and on the west by Government street, in the City of Victoria aforesaid, which said building is intended for an hotel, containing more than one hundred rooms and used and to be used and kept continually in use for hotel purposes."

"Dated this 26th day of April, A. D., 1906."
"CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,"
By R. MARPOLE,
General Superintendent Pacific Division.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate in the coast district:

1. Commencing at a post marked 25, S. 1, planted in the west side of a slough and about 20 chains from the west bank of the Homalco river about miles from its mouth; thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

2. Commencing at the north east corner of number one, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

3. Commencing about 40 chains west from the north east corner of number two; thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

4. Commencing at the north east corner of number three, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

5. Commencing at the north east corner of number four, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

6. Commencing at the north east corner of number five, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

7. Commencing at the north east corner of number six, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

8. Commencing at the north east corner of number seven, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

9. Commencing at the north east corner of number eight, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

10. Commencing at the north east corner of number nine, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

11. Commencing at the north east corner of number ten, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

12. Commencing at the north east corner of number eleven, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

13. Commencing at the north east corner of number twelve, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

14. Commencing at the north east corner of number thirteen, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

15. Commencing at the north east corner of number fourteen, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

16. Commencing at the north east corner of number fifteen, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

17. Commencing at the north east corner of number sixteen, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

18. Commencing at the north east corner of number seventeen, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

19. Commencing at the north east corner of number eighteen, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

20. Commencing at the north east corner of number nineteen, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

21. Commencing at the north east corner of number twenty, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

22. Commencing at the north east corner of number twenty-one, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

23. Commencing at the north east corner of number twenty-two, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

24. Commencing at the north east corner of number twenty-three, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

25. Commencing at the north east corner of number twenty-four, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

26. Commencing at the north east corner of number twenty-five, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

27. Commencing at the north east corner of number twenty-six, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

28. Commencing at the north east corner of number twenty-seven, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

29. Commencing at the north east corner of number twenty-eight, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

30. Commencing at the north east corner of number twenty-nine, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

31. Commencing at the north east corner of number thirty, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

32. Commencing at the north east corner of number thirty-one, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

33. Commencing at the north east corner of number thirty-two, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

34. Commencing at the north east corner of number thirty-three, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

35. Commencing at the north east corner of number thirty-four, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

36. Commencing at the north east corner of number thirty-five, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

37. Commencing at the north east corner of number thirty-six, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

38. Commencing at the north east corner of number thirty-seven, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

39. Commencing at the north east corner of number thirty-eight, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

40. Commencing at the north east corner of number thirty-nine, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

41. Commencing at the north east corner of number forty, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

42. Commencing at the north east corner of number forty-one, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

43. Commencing at the north east corner of number forty-two, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

44. Commencing at the north east corner of number forty-three, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

45. Commencing at the north east corner of number forty-four, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

46. Commencing at the north east corner of number forty-five, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

47. Commencing at the north east corner of number forty-six, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

48. Commencing at the north east corner of number forty-seven, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

49. Commencing at the north east corner of number forty-eight, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

50. Commencing at the north east corner of number forty-nine, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

51. Commencing at the north east corner of number fifty, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

52. Commencing at the north east corner of number fifty-one, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

53. Commencing at the north east corner of number fifty-two, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

54. Commencing at the north east corner of number fifty-three, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

55. Commencing at the north east corner of number fifty-four, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

56. Commencing at the north east corner of number fifty-five, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

57. Commencing at the north east corner of number fifty-six, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

58. Commencing at the north east corner of number fifty-seven, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

59. Commencing at the north east corner of number fifty-eight, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

60. Commencing at the north east corner of number fifty-nine, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

61. Commencing at the north east corner of number sixty, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

62. Commencing at the north east corner of number sixty-one, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

63. Commencing at the north east corner of number sixty-two, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

64. Commencing at the north east corner of number sixty-three, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

65. Commencing at the north east corner of number sixty-four, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

66. Commencing at the north east corner of number sixty-five, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

67. Commencing at the north east corner of number sixty-six, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

68. Commencing at the north east corner of number sixty-seven, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

69. Commencing at the north east corner of number sixty-eight, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

70. Commencing at the north east corner of number sixty-nine, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

71. Commencing at the north east corner of number seventy, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

72. Commencing at the north east corner of number seventy-one, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

73. Commencing at the north east corner of number seventy-two, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

74. Commencing at the north east corner of number seventy-three, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

75. Commencing at the north east corner of number seventy-four, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

76. Commencing at the north east corner of number seventy-five, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

77. Commencing at the north east corner of number seventy-six, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

78. Commencing at the north east corner of number seventy-seven, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

79. Commencing at the north east corner of number seventy-eight, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

80. Commencing at the north east corner of number seventy-nine, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

81. Commencing at the north east corner of number eighty, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

82. Commencing at the north east corner of number eighty-one, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

83. Commencing at the north east corner of number eighty-two, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

84. Commencing at the north east corner of number eighty-three, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

85. Commencing at the north east corner of number eighty-four, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

86. Commencing at the north east corner of number eighty-five, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

87. Commencing at the north east corner of number eighty-six, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

88. Commencing at the north east corner of number eighty-seven, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

89. Commencing at the north east corner of number eighty-eight, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

90. Commencing at the north east corner of number eighty-nine, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

91. Commencing at the north east corner of number ninety, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

92. Commencing at the north east corner of number ninety-one, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

93. Commencing at the north east corner of number ninety-two, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

94. Commencing at the north east corner of number ninety-three, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

95. Commencing at the north east corner of number ninety-four, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

96. Commencing at the north east corner of number ninety-five, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

97. Commencing at the north east corner of number ninety-six, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

98. Commencing at the north east corner of number ninety-seven, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

99. Commencing at the north east corner of number ninety-eight, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

100. Commencing at the north east corner of number ninety-nine, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

101. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

102. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and one, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

103. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and two, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

104. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and three, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

105. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and four, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

106. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and five, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

107. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and six, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

108. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and seven, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

109. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and eight, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

110. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and nine, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

111. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and ten, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

112. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and eleven, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

113. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and twelve, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

114. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and thirteen, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

115. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and fourteen, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

116. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and fifteen, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

117. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and sixteen, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

118. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and seventeen, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

119. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and eighteen, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

120. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and nineteen, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

121. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and twenty, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

122. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and twenty-one, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

123. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and twenty-two, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

124. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and twenty-three, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

125. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and twenty-four, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

126. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and twenty-five, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

127. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and twenty-six, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

128. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and twenty-seven, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

129. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and twenty-eight, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

130. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and twenty-nine, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

131. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and thirty, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

132. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and thirty-one, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

133. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and thirty-two, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

134. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and thirty-three, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

135. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and thirty-four, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

136. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and thirty-five, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

137. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and thirty-six, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

138. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and thirty-seven, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

139. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and thirty-eight, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

140. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and thirty-nine, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

141. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and forty, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

142. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and forty-one, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

143. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and forty-two, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

144. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and forty-three, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

145. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and forty-four, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

146. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and forty-five, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

147. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and forty-six, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

148. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and forty-seven, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

149. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and forty-eight, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

150. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and forty-nine, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

151. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and fifty, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

152. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and fifty-one, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

153. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and fifty-two, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

154. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and fifty-three, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

155. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and fifty-four, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

156. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and fifty-five, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

157. Commencing at the north east corner of number one hundred and fifty-six

A BISCUIT DUET SPECIALS FOR TO-DAY

EXCELSIOR SODA CRACKERS

3 packets for 25c

FINE CRISP-GINGER SNAPS

3 lbs. for 25c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

 THE GROCERS. 111 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.
Try our HAM AND VEAL LOAF, from our "Ready-to-Eat" Counter. R.1124

Sale To-Night 8 o'clock

Our sale for this evening will consist of an assortment of Plants, choice lot of Traveler's Samples, another lot of Mir-Sequin and Chenille Trimmings for hats and dresses in gold, silver and black.

MAYNARD & SON,
AUCTIONEERS

Messrs. L. Eaton & Co.

Duty instructed by MRS. PAGE, will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At her residence, 23 FORT STREET, on TUESDAY, MAY 22nd, at 2 P.M., the whole of her valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, including a PIANO by REINZIGIAN.

THE AUCTIONEERS, L. EATON & CO.
SEAVIEW, BATTERY ST.

Under instructions from Mr. Campbell, I will sell at his above residence

Tuesday, 22nd
2 P.M.

The whole of his substantial and well kept

Furniture and Effects

Particulars later.

WM. T. HARDAKER Auctioneer

BORN.

FRENCH—At Vernon, on May 15th, the wife of S. P. French, of a daughter.

GRAHAM—At Okanagan Landing, on May 15th, the wife of J. H. Graham, of a daughter.

COSTERTON—At Vernon, on May 10th, the wife of C. F. Costerton, of a son.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS-BUNKER—At Vancouver, on May 17th, by Rev. J. M. MacLeod, James Richard Andrews and Eliza Main Bunker.

VANCOUVER.

Judge W. N. Bole has delivered his judgment acquitting A. G. Cook on the charge of assaulting Policeman Johnston. The Presbytery of Westminster met at Cloverdale on Wednesday for the induction of Rev. W. A. Ferrier. Rev. Mr. Ferrier is a graduate of Knox College, Toronto, and will have charge of the district.

Granite and Marble Works

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first-class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART,
COR. YATES AND BLANCHARD STREETS.

ROSLYN COAL

R. DAVERNE, SOLE AGENT.

Dealer in

WOOD AND BARK

OFFICE, 23 TROUNCE AVE. PHONE 97. YARD PHONE 262.

Protect your Furs BELL'S MOTH BAGS

GIVE ABSOLUTE PROTECTION. A HANGER GOES WITH EACH BAG. PRICES, 25c, 50c, and 75c. SEND FOR THEM.

John Cochran, Chemist

 STREETS.
N. W. COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS

Saturday Specials

4 lb Tin Keilers Marmalade

40c a tin

100 lb. Sk. fine Potatoes

85c a sack

THE WEST END GROCERY COMPANY

SYDNEY J. HEALD, Manager.

PHONE 22. 42 GOVERNMENT ST. REET.

P. O. BOX 568.

"The Shoe Store That Serves You Best."

**McCandless Bros.
& Cathcart**

Special for Saturday Selling

 Mens' Patent Colt Blucher, with mat kid tops, welted, new last for **\$3.50**

 Mens' Valour Calf and Dongola Blucher, welted, new last for **\$3.00**

AT

The Big Shoe Store

35 JOHNSON STREET

FATTEN YOUR HOGS

With Ground Grain at

\$24 PER TON

Consisting of Barley, Corn and Wheat, thoroughly ground, which cannot fail to bring good returns. Try a sack.

SYLVESTER FEED COMPANY, 87-89 YATES STREET

WHEN BUILDING

It is advisable to see that your electric fittings are O. K. and UP-TO-DATE, thereby saving money and making your home beautiful and artistic. For the very latest electric fittings go to

HINTON ELECTRIC COMPANY, Ltd

29 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Complete Launches Supplied H.1111

Per Sack—\$1.50—Per Sack
FROM ANY AND ALL GROCERS.

Calgary Hungarian Patd. Flour Fairfield Estate

Only a few lots left. Call for maps and particulars. Easy Terms.

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited
40 Government Street

STEPHEN'S PURE PAINT

 FOR SALE BY **JOSEPH SEARS** 51-52 YATES ST.

Nails and Spikes

All Kinds and for All Purposes.

Wholesale and Retail.

Peter McQuade & Son

78 WHARF STREET.

PRESTON'S EXAMINATION.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, May 18.—The Conservatives on the agricultural committee wanted T. W. R. Preston's examination stopped, and reported to the House. The Liberals insisted that it go on. Mr. D. Monk said he was no match for Preston, and only wanted to get the names of the company. Duncan Ross presented a motion that at the close of the examination of Preston any question he refused to answer should be reported to the House to get power to make him answer. Mr. Monk's motion to refer the matter to the House was defeated on a vote of 43 to 30.

down being shattered. The wildest excitement prevailed for some time, but quiet was restored as soon as the extent of the disaster was known.



Everybody Smokes Old Chum

JARDINIERES



Every lady in the land understands and appreciates the highly decorative effect of flowering and foliage plants in the home, the main difficulty being to hide the unsightly flower pot. That is easily solved by a selection from our unique display of Jardinieres, comprising all sizes and shapes, and all the latest shapes and colorings in Doulton Ware Bretby Art Ware, Marran Ware, Etc.

 DUCHESS SHAPE, in terra cotta, art greens, and blues at 25 cents
 BRETRY WARE, in various art tints and bas-relief, at 50 cents
 Also in self art blues and greens, at 50 cents
 HERO DESIGNS, in bold classical relief, at 75 cents
 BRETRY WARE, in very fine art greens, at 85 cents
 MARRAN WARE, in peacock blue or terra cotta, at 90 cents
 CENTURY SHAPE, in great variety of shades, with very bold floral relief designs, at \$1.50
 SUTHERLAND ART WARE, now so popular amongst art lovers and those who value correct decorative effects. The designs on this ware are from the studios of some of the most famous artists, and represent exquisite classical subjects and pastoral scenery, at \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.00

NATIONAL SHAPE. BEAUTIFUL SHADES.	EMPERESS SHAPE. ARTISTICALLY BLENDED COLORS
Size 5 1/2 inch \$.35	Size 6 1/2 inch \$.60
Size 6 1/2 inch50	Size 6 1/2 inch85
Size 8 inch 1.25	Size 7 1/2 inch 1.75
Size 10 inch 1.50	Size 9 inch 1.50
	Size 9 1/2 inch 1.75

Jardinieres and Pedestals, Combined.

 MARRON ART WARE, 2 ft. 6 in. high, in art greens and blues, with chestnut leaf design in relief \$9.50
 BRETRY ART WARE, 3 ft. high, in terra cotta or art green shades \$12.00
 BBTRY ART WARE, in their celebrated design representing old wooden barrel work with copper riveting—acknowledged to be the most excellent taste in rooms furnished in Old English or Mission Styles—the height of pot and pedestal combined is 3 ft. Price \$14.00
 A SIMILAR DESIGN, but ornamented with flowering creeper in relief and 4 ft. high. Price \$25.00
 HANGING POTS, for ferns, etc., on walls, in terra cotta and art greens, water lily designs, at 40 cents
 HANGING POTS, fitted with brass chains for suspending from roof, at 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1.25

White China

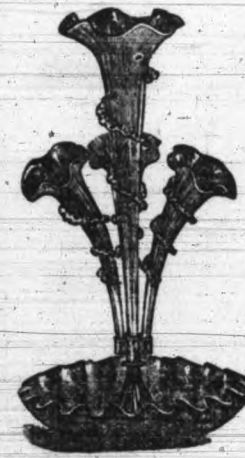
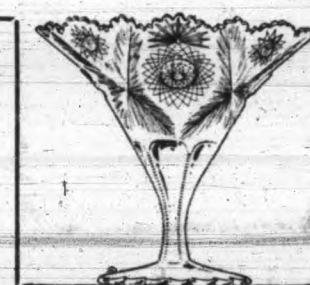
Is most popular for Table Decoration in Flower Pots, Vases, Jardinieres, Fern Pots, Cornucopias and Flower Bowls, from

25c. Up

Umbrella Stands

We have some new arrivals in drain pipe shapes, in terra cotta and art greens, with dragon design in bas-relief, at

\$6.50


 LOOK FOR THE NAME **Libbey** ENGRAVED ON EVERY PIECE

On your Dinner Tables and in your Drawing Room, beautiful Cut Flowers demand the Finest Art Glass—the Celebrated LIBBEY CUT GLASS, for which we are sole agents in Victoria, and carry a very large stock.

Mail Orders have Prompt Attention. Address Mail Order Department.

TABLES, TABLECLOTHS. & EVERYTHING FOR TABLE DECORATION at

WEILER BROS.

HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B.C.

W. 1123

CARD OF THANKS

Miss Mary Kenney wishes to express her thanks to the numerous friends who have done all in their power to ease her burden during the hour of bereavement. Miss Kenney is staying with friends at 116 Cook street.

COAL

J. KINGHAM & CO.

Victoria Agents for the Nanaimo Collieries

NEW WELLINGTON COAL.

The best house coal in the market at current rates. Anthracite coal for sale. Dealers in Cord and Cut Wood.

OFFICE 34 BROAD ST. TELEPHONE 647.

Steamer Venture

WILL SAIL FOR

Naas, Port Simpson and Way Ports..

Monday, May 21st

J. P. M. BARNESLEY & CO., Agents.

Cheap Residential Site

On Belmont Avenue, near Cadboro Bay road. The prettiest site in the whole neighborhood. APPLY TO

A. W. JONES, Ltd.

Agents, 28 Fort Street.

TRY

E. B. MARVIN & CO

74 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

For Marine Hardware, Yacht and Launch Supplies, Manila, Hemp and Cotton Cordage. Local, Canadian and British White Lead and Paints.

Tar Pitch, Rosin and Oakum, Cotton Duck and Flax Canvas, Flags, Galvanized and Black Steel Wire Rope.